The Columbian.

VOL 42. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 10, 1908. NO 36

WHEN YOU WANT TO

Open a Bank Account Have a Check Cashed
Borrow Money, or Make an Investment

CALL ON THE OLD RELIABLE—

The Farmers National Bank
OF BLOOMSBURG.

Capital, $60.000 Surplus $100,000

C M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS

J. L. Moyer N. U. Funk C. M. Creveling C. A. Kleim
W. L. White C. W. Runyon Dr. J. J. Brown M. Milleisen

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

The Bloomsburg National Bank

A Strong, Conservative and Well Equipped Institution

INVITES YOUR BUSINESS.

If you don't have a Bank Account you owe it to yourself to have one here—NOW.

3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Wm. H. Hidlay, Cashier. A. Z. Schoch, President.

TOWNSEND

NEW LINE

of Pleated Shirts, Blue and Tan

50 CENTS.

A NEW LINE OF

FOUR-IN-HAND TIES

50 CENTS.

TOWNSEND'S CORNER.

THE STEAM PLANT.

Exceptions Dismissed and Sale Confirmed by the Court.

In an opinion filed on Monday Judge Evans dismissed the exceptions filed by bondnolders of the Steam Heating Plant to the confirmation of the sale made by the receiver. The opinion gives all the facts, and it is printed in full.

The Judge says:

"On June 30, 1890, the Bloomsburg Steam and Electric Light Company caused to be executed and recorded a first mortgage against its property to I. W. McKelvy and Wm. Neal, as Trustees to secure a series of bonds aggregating $20,000. The exceptants are holders of some of these bonds. November 22, 1907, the receiver was authorized by decree of the Court to borrow the sum of $1800 and issue certificates therefor which should be a first lien upon the property of the said company and should be first paid out of the proceeds of any sale of the property of the company. July 30, 1908, upon the petition of the receiver rule was granted upon I. W. McKelvy, the surviving trustee, for the bondholders named in said mortgage, to show cause why the property of the said company should not be sold freed and discharged from the lien of the said mortgage returnable August 3, 1908. By paper in writing bearing date July 28, 1908, I. W. McKelvy, the surviving trustee named in said mortgage, agreed that the real estate of the said company should be sold by the receiver freed and divested from the lien of said mortgage. The question as to whether the surviving trustee had any right or power to make such agreement we will not pass upon at this time; neither is it material to the matter before the Court.

"Subsequent to the return of the rule on August 6, 1908, the Court ordered and decreed that the receiver, John M. Clark, make public sale of the real estate and franchise of the said company freed and discharged from all liens and incumbrances. Pursuant to said order and decree the receiver on the 24th of August, 1908, made return that after having given due notice as directed by the Court's order that he sold the real estate of the company free of all liens and incumbrances on August 22, 1908, to John T. Tracy and Arthur W. Sharpless for the sum of $3600; that they were the highest and best bidders and that the highest and best price bidden for same. The return of sale was confirmed nisi on the same day. August 28, 1908, the following exceptions were filed to the return of the sale: The undersigned, Paul E. Wirt, C. M, Creveling and William Masters, holders of bonds secured by a first lien mortgage on the real estate and franchise of the Bloomsburg Steam and Electric Light Company, hereby file exceptions to the confirmation absolute of the return of said sale because the receiver making said sale exposed and sold the same free of all liens and incumbrances. Whereas in point of fact the mortgage executed by the said company to I. W. McKelvy and William Neal, trustees, bearing date the 30th day of June, 1890, recorded in mortgage book 21, page 255, given to secure a series of bonds of $20,000, of which the undersigned are holders of bonds, was the first lien upon said premises the lien of which mortgage was not, and could not have been discharged by said sale.

"Perhaps I. W. McKelvy, the surviving trustee for the holders of the mortgage bonds, secured by the

Continued on page 8.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Mary G. Arment, mother of Dr. S. B. Arment, died at her home in Harrisburg last Friday, aged 83 years. Besides Dr. Arment, she is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Anna Breidenhart, and Mrs. A. S. Koser, both of whom reside in Harrisburg.

The remains were brought here on Monday and the funeral services were held in St. Paul's church, Rev. J. W. Diggles officiating.

ELISHA BRUGLER.

Elisha Brugler, an aged and respected citizen of this county, died at his home in Frosty Valley on Friday last at 7 o'clock, after a brief illness.

He was born on July 5, 1826, and spent his life at the Brugler homestead where he died. He was a member of the M. E. Church, and a good citizen.

He is survived by his widow, and a daughter, Mrs. Wilmer Girton, and the following sisters and brother: Mrs. Mary Warden, of Carthage, Mo.; Mrs. Martha Runyon of Bloomsburg; and J. K. Brugler of St. Louis, Mo. The late Peter Brugler of this town was a brother.

The funeral took place on Monday morning, Rev. A. S. Luring of Buckhorn officiating.

JACOB F. RINK.

The recent mortality among the aged is quite remarkable. Jacob F. Rink died at the home of his son Charles, in Light Street, on Sunday morning last, aged 86 years.

He was born in Alpirsbach, Germany in 1822, and when old enough he learned the tanner's trade. He had the record of working at this trade in eleven countries: England, Italy, Australia, Austria, France, Switzerland, St. Petersburg, Russia, Bavaria, Prussia, and America.

He came to this country in 1849 and located in New York. In 1868 he came to Light Street and built a tannery which he conducted for many years.

He is survived by his son Charles. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon.

SUICIDE ON TRAIN.

W. A. Shepperson of Danville, boarded the Lackawanna train leaving Rupert at 8:50 yesterday morning and going almost immediately into the toilet room, shot himself through the head. The shot was not heard by the passengers, and the body remained undisturbed until a trainman discovered it while the car was being shifted in the Northumberland yards s ome time later.

Coroner Dreher was notified, but after making an examination, he decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Shepperson has been a victim of melancholia. but no definite motive for his act is known.

THE BRUTES.

Two men are now in the county jail charged with ravishing their own daughters fourteen years old. One is Stephen Magalia, a Slavish resident of Midvalley, and the other is John Eck of Berwick. The latter is charged with having ravished two daughters, one fourteen years old, and the other twelve. The law ought to provide for a surgical operation on such inhuman brutes as these.

They will be tried at September court.

Merrill W. Smith of Fourth and Centre streets, will enter the freshman class at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, this fall.

COUNCIL MEETING.

At the regular monthly meeting of the town council on Monday night, the following business was transacted:

Two houses being erected by William Hutton on Ninth street reported unsafe. Referred to building inspector.

Requests for light on Ridge and Blackberry alley referred to committee on light.

Water on Fourth street damaging property of A. W. Duy referred to highway committee.

B. B. Freas and A. V. Hower sworn in as special police during fair.

Permit granted for a barn on rear of Mrs. James Barton property.

New cap and four pairs of trousers ordered for policemen.

Car of brick to be purchased for use on highways, also some pipe.

Notice directed to be given parties interested in matter of vacating the alley near properties of Mrs. Wagonseller and Boyd Evans, that they may be heard at next council meeting.

Mr. Magee called up the matter in which the affairs of the town had been conducted in the past. It was being done in a hap hazard manner and no one would conduct his private business in a like manner. The town expended thousands of dollars every year and no one knows the exact condition of affairs.

The book keeping of the town should be done in a systematic manner, so that the Council would know exactly what was being done. His idea was that instead of employing a secretary and treasurer, a good practical man should be emdloyed to devote his entire time to the business of the town. An expenditure of a little more annually would employ such a man and the town would save money by it, beside having the affairs in a proper condition. The matter was discussed at considerable length and the prevailing opinion was that it is a good suggestion.

After ordering bills paid council adjourned.

THE RINGROSE AUDIT.

The final hearing in the matter of the expense account of Elisha Ringrose, one of the Republican candidates for county commissioners, was held last Friday before the Auditor, W. C. Johnston, Esq. Nothing new was brought out, and the auditor will now file his report. There were but two exceptions to Mr. Ringrose's account as filed by him, one of them that he had given five dollars to a clergyman to work for him, and the evidence being that the money was given to help buy a new organ; and the other being that he had given a check for $200 to Judge Kurtz, which check was afterwards returned to him, as the organization demanded $800 from him, and he refused to give it.

DR. WALLER ILL.

While traveling with his family in Scotland Dr. D. J. Waller was suddenly attacked with illness that required an immediate surgical operation. Fortunately he was at Inverness where there is a good hospital and skilled surgeons, and the operation which was not a very serious one, was a complete success.

Two of his daughters arrived home last Saturday, while Mrs. Waller, another daughter and his son Robert remained with him. Latest reports are that he is rapidly recovering, and will be home in a short time to resume his duties at the Normal School.

BRYAN CLUB FORMED.

Pursuant to the call of County Chairman J. H. Mercer, a meeting was held in the Midway last Thursday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Bryan and Kern Club. The attendance was very good, and evinced an interest that is remarkable so early in the campaign.

The meeting was called to order by chairman Mercer, who stated the object. W. C. Johnston, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the club, and Fred J. Steiber, Vice President. For recording secretary Dr. T. C. Harter was elected, and Chas. E. Randall for corresponding secretary. For treasurer Lloyd Skeer was chosen.

A telegram from Hon. John G. McHenry in Washington, stated that he would not be able to be present.

Short addresses were made by C. A. Small, John G. Harman, W. T. Creasy, Geo. E. Elwell, W. W. Evans, W. C. Johnston, and J. H. Mercer.

The president was authorized to appoint an executive committee, who with the President would arrange the details for the work of the club. The following persons have been appointed on that committee: Hon. Fred Ikeler, Hon. John G. Harman, C. A. Small, Clinton Herring, Hon. W. T. Creasy and Geo. E. Elwell. W. C. Johnston is a member of the committee ex officio.

A meeting of the committee will soon be called, and arrangements made for regular meetings. It is hoped that prominent speakers from other counties can be secured for each meeting.

The Midway is a fine place for headquarters. It is an attractive room, with abundant space for a large crowd. Announcement of the next meeting will be made in the papers.

NEITHER.

County Chairman Mercer fails to state whether the Bryan club to be organized at the county seat this evening is to be a Kerr club or a Guffy club.— *Catawissa News Item.*

The club above referred to has been orgrnized, and as Brother Randall was there, and was elected corresponding secretary, he now knows that it is neither a Kerr club nor a Guffy club, but a straight-out Democratic club whose object is the advancement of the interests of the Democratic party, and the support of the Democratic candidates as regularly nominated. Any man who tries to make it anything else, or endeavors to stir up a factional fight, ought to be kicked out of the party, as well as out of the club. This is no time for family fights.

STATE ROADS FOR BLOOM.

At the meeting of the town council on Monday night it was decided to ask the State for aid in building two pieces of road, one beginning at the town hall and ruuning by way of East and Seventh streets up the Espy road to the Scott township line. The other begins at the town hall and goes up the Light Street road to the Scott township line on Turkey Hill. Should the roads be built the town will pay one eighth, the county one eighth, and the state three fourths.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

Miss Irene Mercer has accepted the position of assistant librarian in the Public Library, in place of Miss Blanche Williams who resigned to resume teaching in the Mifflinville school.

"STUCK ON HIMSELF."

We all know people who are so conceited that it is customary to say that they are "stuck on themselves." Now a little self conceit is a good thing; it is almost a necessity in the make-up of any man who intends to succeed in what he undertakes. The man who does not believe that he is fully competent to do what he attempts to do, and that he can do it a little bit or a whole lot better than anybody else, never amounts to much.

In these days of hustle and rush, there must be a certain amount of energy and push in order to keep up with the procession. Sometimes this energetic hustling is exhibited to such an extent that many people are inclined to call it "cheek", and "gall" and "brass." Others call it "sand" and "nerve."

Where several people get a hustle on, along the same lines, and all exhibit the same amount of energy, or nerve or sand, or gall, or whatever you please to call it, there must be a sufficient amount of business to enable them all to succeed, or it becomes a case of the "survival of the fittest.

It sometimes looks as though "cheek" succeeds over honest merit- The fakir on the street corner, with his harangues and his minstrel show, gathers in hundreds of dollars nightly, while the skilful physician sitting quietly in his office, does not take in as much in a month. And such comparisons could be made almost indefinitely along different lines.

What ever may be the economic and ethical aspects of the matter, it has come to be generally recognized that he who wants to succeed in these rapid days, must do quite a number of things, not the least among which is that he must "blow his own horn", or pay somebody to do it for him.

INSPECTION BY TRUSTEES.

According to custom, the trustees of the Normal School held their annual inspection of the school on Friday last. After an excellent dinner under the direction of Steward Frisbie, a business meeting was held in the office, after which the buildings were visited and the numerous changes and improvements that have been made during the summer were examined.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Monday was the regular monthly session of the court. Judge Evans and the Associates were on the bench.

In the matter of B. F. Rice vs. Henry Ruckle and Geo. Ruckle, executors of Wesley Ruckle deceased, exceptions to report of referee. Exceptions dismissed and report confirmed.

S. J. Pealer, John A. Shuman and C. W. Stead appointed viewers on a petition to vacate and relay a public road in Mifflin township near the Smith school house. William Chrisman presented the petition.

L. N. Moyer vs. Borough of West Berwick. Rule granted to show cause why the transcript should not be stricken off.

A petition for a county bridge over Spring run in Sugarloaf township was presented by Clinton Herring, Esq and H. H. Hulme and Thomas E. Edwards of Benton and Cyrus Demott of Millville were appointed viewers.

Hotel license of H. F. Dieffenbach at East end Hotel, Bloomsburg, transferred to Edward Giger, after hearing several witnesses.

On petition presented by C. A. Small, Esq asking that Clara Eck, aged 14 years, be committed to some home or institution, as she was not receiving proper care, her parents not living together. Court ordered a hearing on Sept. 15th.

A petition was presented by C. A. Small, Esq, asking for the appointment of viewers on a public road in Mt. Pleasant township. Court appointed Boyd Trescott of Millville, H. H. Brown of Light Street, and Ambrose Sitler, of Scott township viewers.

Tilman Rittenhouse et al. vs. Peter Newhart, in equity. Testimony heard by the court. This is the Mountain Grove case in which a water right is in dispute. Fred Ikeler, Esq for the plaintiff. Grant Herring and W. E. Elmes, Esqs for defendants. Argument will be heard later.

In the estate of Catherine Kriese deceased, on motion of Fred Ikeler time for filing an answer to the action was extended to first Monday in October.

The Court granted charters to the Christian churches at Millville and Derrs. A charter was also granted to the Fraternal Order of Eagles at Berwick.

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO WEAR IT.

Our Special Correspondent Writes Entertainingly to Women.

FROM THE EMBTROPOLIS

BY JULES THEROW.

The small girl is having her in- ing this summer in the game of ly dressmaking, and some of the latest models for her frocks are in making contrast to the simpler de- shown earlier in the season, yet following the dictates of good sense and youthful requirements at the same time. Any soft, inexpensive fabric could be used for the design pictured today.

Gauged about the waistline under a belt of its own material stitched with Valenciennes, the skirt is trim-

AN ELABORATE SUMMER DRESS.

med with insertion of Valenciennes and ruffles of imitation Cluny. The Cluny lace is soft and rich looking and makes a more effective trimming for very dressy frocks than combinations of Valenciennes and embroidery. The imitation trimming, too, is less expensive than much of the embroidery used for such purposes.

The blouse waist too, is joined to skirt, giving the dress the pre- ting one-piece effect. Bands of lenciennes and a border of Cluny e trim the round neck, which is away sufficiently to expose the throat. The sleeves are elbow length trimmed with Valenciennes and Cluny. Little rosettes of satin ribbon added to the yoke, sleeves and belt, back and front, make pretty details.

It is seldom that all over embroidery is used to better advantage than in this French seashore gown. The skirt is made with a tunic of the embroidery, mounted on a petticoat of soft handkerchief linen trimmed with two broad tucks on either side of a wide fold of embroidered wash net set in at the bottom.

The heightened waistline is accentuated by a girdle of tucked linen and the blouses trimmed with folds of the same material stitched about the square neck. The linen folds are stitched under fine linen

FROCKS OF FRENCH DESIGGN.

soutache and the guimpe is of coarse net simply ornamented with polka dots of mercerized linen. Undersleeves of plain net fall to the elbow and have rather close-fitting cuffs formed of several layers of knife-plaited net.

It is one of the iron-clad rules of fashion that skirts hang softly and gracefully, and if there is a single note of uniformity in the wide variety of skirts, this is it.

Gowns of this kind are worn with the softest and least assertive petticoats possible, for which nainsook, China silk and even pure linen are the favorite fabrics.

Although designed as mid-summer frocks, these models might be made of material that would render them serviceable until late in the fall. The model in pale blue linen, with trimmings of mercerized cretonne is exquisite. It takes the fashionable princesse form, the upper part of the corsage being made of cretonne, while bands of plain dark blue linen ornament the bottom of the skirt. The yoke and under sleeves are of sheer embroidered linen, and close-fitting over-sleeves of cretonne fall over them. The yoke and over-sleeves and also faced with dark blue linen and there is a tiny suspicion of an Empire vest in the same trim-

LOOK WELL IN SUMMER.

ming, finished with buttons and linen pendant trimmings.

Completing the costume is a hat in natural straw trimmed with flowers in light and dark shades of cornflower blue, and waving aigrettes.

The second frock is a checked voile, accompanied by a coat in plain taffetas trimmed with heavy lace and silk soutache braid. The coat is curved into the lines of the figure, though not close-fitting, the sides being clashed and connected by little folds of silk with fancy buttons at either end.

The dress is trimmed with bands of plain silk, matching the coat, while the blouse bodice has stitchings of the same material, inset with medallions of embroidered grass linen.

Every woman of fashion realizes how vastly important is the matter of properly cut and fitted lingerie in these days of princesses and one-piece frocks. A splendid example of what is correct in lingerie is given here, the combination corset cover and pantelettes being made of the softest nainsook, trimmed with beading, tucks, Valenciennes insertion and fine embroidery. Ribbon must not be omitted from the list of decorations, and although there is not a great deal of any one kind, the

LINGERIE FOR FROCKS.

combination makes a lovely bit of underwear. The garment is fitted for the figure with groups of hand-run tucks.

The pantelettes are quite full enough to obviate the necessity of wearing a short petticoat, and it is wise to wear as little underwear as possible under a tight-fitting gown cut in one piece. Fashionable lingerie is expensive because it has been developed to such a degree that it requires skill in the making as well as do gowns. The novice who formerly contented herself with lingerie pulled in with strings at the waistline, clumsy with folds or shirred fulness and punctuated here and there with little bumps of tape-knots, finds herself miserably out of proportion unless the new way of dressing underneath is adopted.

The Baby's Education.

A lady who is an expert on baby culture, stated at the toy exhibition in London that play was a means of a baby's mental growth. When it dropped its ball or rattle twenty times running, and then threw it down for the last time, it was learned something—though the tired parent might not think so. When the baby carried its plaything to its mouth it was not because the baby wanted to such something, but because instinct told it to learn by touch the nature of things.

Rolls may be freshened even when very stale, by dipping each one quickly in ice water and heating in the oven until crisp. If eaten while hot they resemble zweibach.

The skin of muskrats is largely made use of in the manufacture of the cheaper grades of fur coats.

ARMY BALLOON SQUAD TESTING AIRSHIPS.

Trying Out Craft of Various Make and Mastering Aerial Problems.

PICKED BODY OF MEN

Slow to Recognize the Utility of Air Navigation, the Lost Time is Now Rapidly Made Up—Well Equipped Works for the Purpose Installed at Fort Myer, Near Washington.

Washington, D. C.—The present Government tests of airships of various types will serve to bring prominently before the public the functions and personnel of the newest and one of the most interesting branches of the United States army—the Balloon Squad. The little group of men who within the past few months have qualified as experts in the handling of sky craft will serve as the nucleus of what will ultimately become one of the most important organizations in Uncle Sam's military establishment—a trained body such as is essential, if this nation is to overcome the long lead already gained by France, Germany and Great Britain in military aeronautics.

The Balloon Squad is a branch of the United States Signal Corps. For a number of years ballooning has been regarded in military circles, as an essential adjunct to the signal work of the army, but Americans have been unaccountably tardy in exploiting its possibilities.

Picturesque indeed, were the circumstances which finally aroused the Yankee officers to action. The spark that set interest and energy aflame in this direction was the winning of the first international balloon race by Lieut. Frank P. Lahm. That young American army officer, barely twenty-eight years of age and almost a novice in the work, should defeat the most experienced aeronauts of Europe and win a decisive victory in what was, up to that time, the greatest areial sporting event the word had ever seen, could not help but kindle the patriotism and the aeronautic interest of his fellow officers at home and abroad.

The outcome of the sentiment thus aroused was the issuance of an order creating the Aeronautical Division of the Signal Corps. It was arranged to get out of storage the several balloons of foreign make which had been bought by the United States during the Spanish war and had been in storage ever since, and it was decided that the headquarters of the new activities should be at a "balloon house" at Fort Myer, Va., just across the Potomac from Washington, and where the progress could be closely watched by the administrative officials of the War Department. It is the expectation that ere many months elapse a second detachment of the Aeronautic division will be organized at Fort Omaha, Neb., where the government is now building a model balloon house and is installing what it is hoped to be the most up-to-date plant in the world for the manufacture of the hydrogen gas used for the inflation of balloons.

The baloonists at Fort Myer have the care of all the balloons owned by the War Department. These include a French balloon of 9,000 cubic feet capacity, which was bought during the Spanish War; a balloon, 26,000 cubic feet capacity, of German manufacture, which was acquired at the same time; the famous Balloon No. 10, of 76,000 cubic feet capacity, which was built especially for the Signal Corps by Leo Stevens and three small balloons of German manufacture, 400 cubic feet capacity each, which are intended primarily for signal work but which are proving very useful at Fort Myer as reserve reservoirs for the storage of a surplus supply of hydrogen during the inflation of the big balloons.

Uncle Sam's establishment is pretty well equipped, in addition to a vast array of such standard adjuncts as ballast bags, anchors, baskets and the like, there are instruments for registering the lifting power of a gas bag and for testing the quality of the gas in use. One ingenius mechanical assistant is an apparatus, operated by turning a crank, which inflates a balloon with air so that it may be tested for leaks or to facilitate repair work.

For the time being the hydrogen gas used as the lifting medium in the dirigible and all other balloons is manufactured at a temporary plant at Fort Myer, but ultimately all the gas required for army balloon operations anywhere in this country will be manufactured at the Fort Omaha plant and will be shipped wherever needed in tanks somewhat resembling, save for their larger size, the gas tanks used in connection with soda water fountains.

The balloon squad has its regular drills just as do other branches of the military service. The most important of these has for its object the inflation of a balloon.

10,000 Wed from One School.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—President Hill of Lebanon University declares that fully 10,000 matrimonial matches had been made through the influence of the school since it was founded fifty-two years ago.

COL. NEVIUS CHOSEN HEAD OF THE G. A. R.

Former President of New Jersey State Senate Wins Over Ex-Gov. Van Sant.

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 10.—Col. M. Nevius, of Red Bank, N. J., a former President of the New Jersey State Senate, was chosen commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was elected on the first ballot over his chief competitor for the honor, former Gov. Van Sant, of Minnesota. The other officers selected were: Senior Vice-Commander, J. Kent Hamilton, of Ohio; Junior Vice-Commander, C. C. Royce, of California; Chaplain-in-Chief, J. F. Spence of Tennessee; Surgeon-in-Chief, G. Lane Tannehill of Maryland.

Col. Nevius, a native of New Jersey, was studying law with the late Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, when the civil war broke out, and enlisted from the State with the Lincoln Cavalry. Young Nevius rose to a commission with the Seventh Michigan and the Twenty-fifth New Yor Cavalry regiments, and lost an arm in front of Fort Stevens when the Union army was engaged with Gen. Early. Col. Nevius, besides being twice Department Commander of New Jersey, has been a Judge and President of the New Jersey State Senate.

The Woman's Relief Corps elected Mrs. W. L. Gillman, of Roxbury, Mass., President.

FINDS DEAD WIFE SEATED AT TABLE.

William de Billier, Broker, Discovers Body in Apartments.

New York, N. Y., Sept. 8.—With a fork in her hand and a half-finished breakfast on a table before her, Mrs. Martha De Billier, thirty-five years old, wife of William De Billier, a broker, was found dead at half-past five o'clock p. m., in her apartments in Rosleith Court, No. 1 West Eighty-fifth street.

Presumably death had occured soon after Mr. De Billier's departure for business a few minutes after nine o'clock a. m., and the body had rested in position in which it was found thoughout the day.

WITCHES KIDNAPPING.

Four Cases Reported in Cuba—People Greatly Wrought Up.

Havana, Sept. 9.—Within a week four cases of kidnapping of children by "witches" have been reported.

Three of these were in the vicinity of Cardenas, where the community is much worked up.

Wealthy Girl a Suicide.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 8.—Evading her nurse, Miss Helen Cullen, who was worth more than $1,000,000, swallowed iodine, made her way to a third-story window at the Waldemar apartments, and leaped to the courtyard. She died a few hours later.

Uses Hold-up Man's Gun.

Superior, Wis., Sept. 8.—Jacob Meismen a farmer, mortally wounded a highway robber after a fierce fight, in which Meismen took the holp-up man's gun awa; from him and used it to defend himself. The bandit said his name was Jim Scott.

Tweed's Old Gardener Dead.

Stamford, Conn., Sept. 10.—Henry Fitzroy, who was gardener for "Boss" Tweed in the Tammany leader's palmy days, died here, aged eighty-one years.

BASE BALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	76	46	.623	Cincinnati	61	66	.480
Pittsburg	78	49	.614	Boston	54	72	.429
Chicago	77	51	.601	Brooklyn	44	80	.355
Philadelphia	66	55	.546	St. Louis	43	81	.352

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	73	51	.589	Philadelphia	61	63	.492
Chicago	71	55	.564	Boston	61	65	.481
St. Louis	70	55	.567	Washington	54	67	.446
Cleveland	69	58	.513	New York	40	85	.320

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices of Farm Products Quoted for the Week.

WHEAT—No. 2, Red, $1.02¼ @ $1.03. No. 1, Northern Duluth, $1.10¼.

CORN—No. 2, 89@90.

OATS—Mixed, white, 56@62c.

BUTTER—Western firsts, 21@22. State Dairy 19½@20½c.

CHEESE—State full cream, 12¼@13¾.

MILK—Per quart, 3c.

EGGS—State and nearby fancy, 29@30c.; do., good to choice, 24@28c.; western firsts 23@23½c.

SHEEP—Per 100 lbs., $3.00@$4.50.

BEEVES—City Dressed, 7½@10c.

CALVES—City Dressed, 9@14c.

HOGS—Live per 100 lbs., $6.15@$7.15.

HAY—Prime per 100 lbs., 82½c.

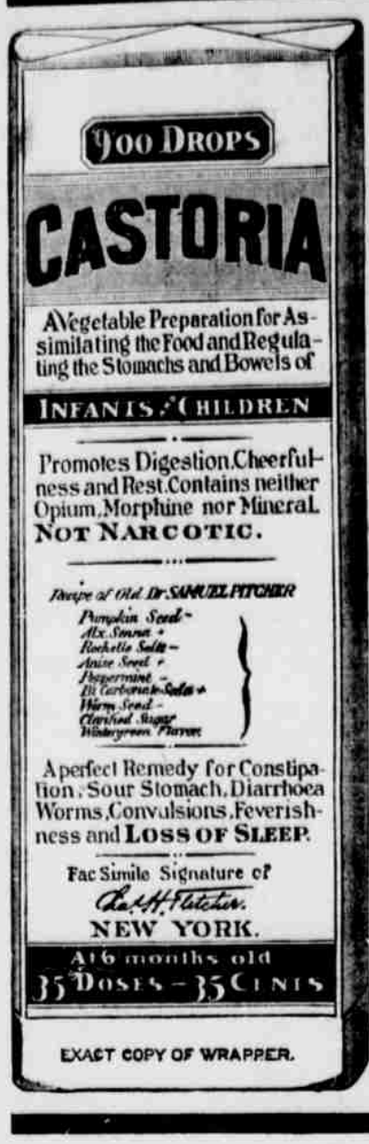
STRAW—Long rye, per 100 lbs., 75@85c.

LIVE POULTRY—Spring Chickens per lb., 16c.; Turkeys per lb., 12c.; Ducks per lb., 10@11c; Fowls per lb., 12c.

DRESSED POULTRY—Turkeys per lb., 16c Turkeys per lb.,7,.; lb., 16@25c.; Fowls per lb., 10@14c.; Chickens, Phil., per lb., 19@23c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Jersey, per sack, $2.00@$2.35.

ONIONS—Yellow, per basket, 75@$1.00.


Doo Drops
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Jury List for September Court

GRAND JURY

Briarcreek—Charles Masteller.
Berwick—Charles Brader
Locust—Jacob Fink.
Sugarloaf—T. A. Ruckle.
Bloomsburg—A. V. Kressler.
Berwick—Claude Kurtz.
Catawissa—Jeremiah Yeager.
Beaver—Jacob Baker, Jr.
Bloomsburg—Calvin Girton.
Orangeville—W. E. Sands.
Cleveland—W M Cleaver.
Sugarloaf—J. B. Sutliff.
Bloomsburg—Daniel Tierney.
Greenwood—Jonas Ager.
Catawissa—J. L. Walter.
Centralia—John Leam.
Conyngham—W. H. Honabach.
Franklin—Samuel Raup.
Catawissa—Henry Shane.
Bloomsburg—Henry Knorr.
Conyngham—H. D. Kostenbauder.
Jackson—Edward Sones.
Conyngham—Geo. W. Weller.
Mt. Pleasant—John R. Thomas.

TRAVERSE JURORS—First Week.

Berwick—George H. Catterall.
Catawissa—William G. Yetter.
West Berwick—R. M. Smith.
Bloomsburg—William Coffman.
Centre—Daniel Mordan.
Bloomsburg—Rev. J. R. Murphy.
Briarcreek—J. K. Adams.
Bloomsburg—Charles D. Brobst.
Mt. Pleasant—G M. Ikeler.
Orangeville—Carl Fleckenstine.
Berwick—C. J. Courtright.
Benton Township—T. E. Edwards.
Centralia—Robert Welsh.
Roaringcreek—Alfred Hoagland.
Madison—D. N. Williams.
Pine Twp—Thomas Y. Stackhouse.
Mifflin—Joseph Cleaver.
Pine—Isaac Trivelpicce.
Conyngham—Jacob Benner.
West Berwick—G. G. Chrisman.
Scott—E. A. Brown.
Bloomsburg—L. D. Case.
Orange Township—William. C. White.
Samuel Y. Keller.
Main—Benjamin Kreisher.
Berwick—McClellan Cope, Rob. Reedy.
West Berwick—Horace Yeager.
Catawissa—Edward Brosious.
Franklin—Clark Yost.
Bloom burg—John Scott.
Hemlock—George Irvin.
Locust—Benjamin Waters.
Catawissa—John Overdorf.
Hemlock—Edward W. Ivy.
Beaver—A. F. Rupert.
Conyngham—Lewis Kustenbauder.
Catawissa—Charles P. Pfahler.
Bloomsburg—C. B. Gunton.
Conyngham—Isaac Beaver.
Berwick—Hurl Davis.
Berwick—E. C. Morehead.
Briarcreek—Samuel M. Petty.
Centralia—W. W. Heffner.
Catawissa—George H. Sharpless.
Main—F. P. Gruver.
Berwick—Harry East.
Berwick—H. R. Oliver.
Bloomsburg—Moses Tressler.
Berwick—Theodore F. Berger.
Fishingcreek—Robert E Whitenight.
Centralia—Patrick Curran.
Bloomsburg—H. B. Sharpless.
West Berwick—W. A. Linden.
Conyngham—Daniel E. Fetterman.
Berwick—John E. Traugh.
Centre—C. E. Drum.
West Berwick—William Fairchilds.
Mifflin—H. W. Houck.
Benton Borough—John S. Baker.

SECOND WEEK.

Conyngham—John Kertin.
Centralia—John White.
Berwick—Eugene Doty.
Mt. Pleasant—George L. Johnson.
Berwick—R. W. Hoyt.
Scott—Ellis Ringrose.
Hemlock—Edward Sterner.
Mifflin—Edward Green.
Jackson—Deaner Davis.
Bloomsburg—Charles M. Hess.
Roaringcreek—Alvin Rhoads.
Berwick—Francis W. Roup.
Bloomsburg—A. J. George.
Locust—John Hughes.
Berwick—Percy Curran.
Greenwood—J. H. Johnson.
Benton Township—Wesley Roberts.
Berwick—J. B. Evans.
Berwick—Walter Sult.
Catawissa Borough—John Fox.
Berwick—M. C. Hetler.
Berwick—Rev. J. K. Adams.
Centralia—Martin Barrett.
Pine—Jacob Webb.
Madison—J. E. Cotner.
Centralia—James Murphy.
Sugarloaf—Alfred Hess.
Locust—Adam Rarig.
Sugarloaf—O. F. Cole
Bloomsburg—R. R. Hartman.
Catawissa—Thomas E. Harder.
Cleveland—Charles Kline.
Catawissa Borough—E. B. Guie.
Centre—J. H. Hughes.
Berwick—William Harry.
Catawissa Township—Oscar Leighow.

Breaking in New Men.

A large corporation has lately shown its appreciation of the value of giving new employees a thorough general knowledge of the business by publishing a book describing in an interesting fashion all the details of the company's work. A copy is furnished every employee and he is expected to master not merely the portions pertaining to his own work but the entire book.

It costs us about $2,000 a year to publish this book," says the president of the company, "but we consider it money well invested. When a man enters our employ he is told to read this manual and do nothing else until he has mastered it. This gives him a general knowledge of the business, and if there are any points he does not understand they are cleared up before he begins work."

Canal Across the Alps.

Signor Cantinana, a hydraulic engineer, has drawn up a scheme for the construction of a canal to cross the Alps and Connect Genoa with Lake Constance. The canal would be 366 miles long, existing water courses being used for 161 miles. It would allow the passage of vessels of 600 tons and the carriage of 15,000,000 tons of cargo per annum.

Back to Rum.

Mince pies are more injurious to health and morals than rum, according to Dr. Wiley, the food chemist. This is awful—to have to go back to rum again.—Auburn Citizen.

MAKE A NOTE NOW to get Ely's Cream Balm if you are troubled with nasal catarrh, hay fever or cold in the head. It is purifying and soothing to the sensitive membrane that lines the air-passages. It is made to overcome the disease, not to fool the patient by a short, deceptive relief. There is no cocaine nor mercury in it. Do not be talked into taking a substitute for Ely's Cream Balm. All druggists sell it. Price 50c. Mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

If you ask a man how he is and says "I can't complain," his wife may tell another story.

Old Age.

Old age as it comes in the orderly process of Nature is a beautiful and majestic thing. The very shadow of eclipse which threatens it, makes it the more prized. It stands for experience, knowledge, wisdom and counsel. That is old age as it should be. But old age as it so often is means nothing but a second childhood of mind and body. What makes the difference? Very largely the care of the stomach. In youth and the full strength of manhood it doesn't seem to matter how we treat the stomach. We abuse it, overwork it, injure it. We don't suffer from it much. But when age comes the stomach is worn out. It can't prepare and distribute the needed nourishment to the body, and the body, unnourished, falls into senile decay. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a wonderful medicine for old people whose stomachs are "weak" and whose digestions are "poor." Its invigorating effects are felt by mind as well as body. It takes the sting from old age, and makes old people strong.

SEPTEMBER TRIAL LIST.

The trial list for week beginning Monday, September 28th:

Thomas E. Harder vs. John A. Shuman; appeal: assumpsit; defendant pleads non assumpsit.

Maryland Meter Company vs. Berwick Consolidated Gas Company; appeal: defendant pleads non assumpsit.

Trial list for week beginning Monday, October 5th:

John Atherholt and Lillie Atherholt, vs. Charles Hughes; assumpsit; defendant pleads non assumpsit.

E. D. Tewksbury, administrator, vs. The Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company; trespass; defendant pleads not guilty.

Wm. Yohe, Daniel F. Yohe, Naomi Kirkendall, Mary Davis and Hannah Smith vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company; trespass; defendant pleads not guilty.

W. P. Vanderslice, Clara Vanderslice and H. L. Vanderslice vs. Susquehanna, Bloomsburg and Berwick Railroad Company; appeal from the assessment of viewers; defendant pleads not guilty.

Charles Tritt vs. The Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company; trespass; defendant pleads not guilty.

Thomas M. Mensch vs Sunbury, Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton Railway Company and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, lessee; trespass; defendant pleads not guilty.

John Mourer vs The P. & R. Ry. Co.; trespasss, defendant pleads not guilty.

Len Blass vs. The P. & R. Ry. Co.; trespass; defendant pleads not guilty.

Catharine Carr vs. The Lehigh Valley Coal Company; trespass; defendant pleads not guilty.

Lydia A. Smith vs. The American Car and Foundry Company; trespass; defendant pleads not guilty

Allen B. Ridge vs. Hawley, Slate Furniture Co. Inc.; trespass; defendant pleads not guilty.

John F. Derr vs. Alfred Kelsey and Clara E. Kelsey; ejectment; defendant pleads not guilty.

Jessie Smith intermarried with Frederick Smith vs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co., lessee of N. and W. B. Ry. Co.; trespass; defendant pleads not guilty.

Rathbone, Sard & Co., vs. Berwick Consolidated Gas Co.; assumpsit; defendant pleads non assumpsit.

The Fairbanks Company vs. Berwick Consolidated Gas Company; assumpsit; defendant pleads non assumpsit.

Archer Averill vs. The Borough of Berwick; appeal from award of viewers.

George F. Craig vs. P. & R. Ry. Co.; trespass; defendant pleads not guilty.

Clark H. Hower et al. vs. P. & R. Ry. Co.; trespass; defendant pleads not guilty.

A. B. Croop vs. The P. & R. Ry. Co.; trespass; defendant pleads not guilty.

Albright, Son & Co. vs. Berwick Consolidated Gas Company; assumpsit; defendant pleads not guilty

Goldsmith Accountants vs. Berwick Consolidated Gas Co; assumpsit; defendant pleads non assumpsit.

Freas Kistler vs. The S. B. & B. R. R. Co.; trespass;defendant pleads not guilty.

J. W. Kirkendall vs. C. R. Woodin; trespass; defendant pleads not guilty.

Katie Cain vs. Conyngham Township School District; assumpsit; defendant pleads non assumpsit.

Jacob H. Maust vs. Creasy & Wells; trespass; defendant pleads not guilty.

M. Mellet vs. H. P. Aurand; assumpsit; defendant pleads non assumpsit with leave, etc.

Sarah Sterner vs. Town of Bloomsburg; trespass; defendant pleads not guilty.

John A. Grosch, parent, and Norman Grosch, by his father and next friend John A. Grosch vs. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.; trespass; defendant pleads not guilty.

Lillie Michael vs. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.; trespass; defendant pleads not guilty.

Dodge and Day vs. Avery Clinton Sickles; assumpsit; defendant pleads non assumpsit.

Mary McManamin vs. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; trespass; defendant pleads not guilty.

Isaac M. Vought et al. vs. The Berwick Electric Light Company; trespass; defendant pleads not guilty.

Catawissa Borough Poor District vs. Columbia County; assumpsit; defendant pleads non assumpsit; statute of limitation, etc.

Roman Risewick vs. American Car and Foundry Co., trespass, defendant pleads not guilty.

John Brophy vs. The Township of Cleveland; trespass; defendant pleads not guilty.

Trespass Notices.

Card signs "No Trespassing" for sale at this office. They are printed in accordance with the late act of 1903. Price 5 cents each. tf

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.

Directions with each Vial in Five Languages. English, German, Spanish, Portuguese and French.

No.	FOR	Price
1.	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, or Worm Disease	.25
3.	Colic, Crying and Wakefulness of Infants	.25
4.	Diarrhea of Children and Adults	.25
5.	Dysentery, Gripings, Bilious Colic	.25
7.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8.	Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	.25
9.	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10.	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	.25
13.	Croup, Hoarse Cough, Laryngitis	.25
14.	Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	.25
15.	Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains	.25
16.	Fever and Ague, Malaria	.25
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding, External, Internal	.25
18.	Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	.25
19.	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in Head	.25
20.	Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Cough	.25
21.	Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	.25
27.	Kidney Disease, Gravel, Calculi	.25
28.	Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness	1.00
29.	Sore Mouth, Fever Sores or Canker	.25
30.	Urinary Incontinence, Wetting Bed	.25
34.	Sore Throat, Quinsy and Diphtheria	.25
35.	Chronic Congestions, Headaches	.25
77.	Grippe, Hay Fever and Summer Colds	.25

A small bottle of Pleasant Pellets, fits the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price.

Medical Book sent free.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEO. MEDICINE CO., Corner William and John Streets, New York.

COMFORT FOR THE BABY.

Flies and Mosquitoes Must Be Kep Away in Summer.

Here is a way to make your baby carriage comfortable during the hot months. It will cost almost nothing in the way of time, trouble or money and will mean endless comfort for both mother and baby. Half a yard of fine wire, four yards of mosquito netting and a bunch of white tape will be all that is necessary. Make a circle of the wire and sew the netting on it as shown in the cut, leaving an open

ing at one side. Run the tape through the bottom hem and slip the whole thing over the top of the carriage parasol, drawing in the tape and tying it under the carriage. See that there are no flies or mosquitoes inside before you close the side opening. Babies suffer untold misery from flies during the hot weather. Think of having three or four sticky flies on your face and not being able to brush them off. The baby will sleep just twice as long if safely enclosed in this cage. It won't cost more than twenty-five cents nor take more than half an hour to make. The result will be a happy baby and a mother who can enjoy a few minutes leisure to read or sew.

The Collie.

"See that sheep dog?" said an English farmer pointing to a collie. "Well, I was visiting my daughter in Somersetshire and had taken the dog there with me by rail.

"While we were all in the garden in the evening I went into the house for something and the dog missed me. Jumping the fence he set off on the return journey just as darkness was coming on. He could not have wasted much time about it, for my servants told me he was back at the farm more than forty miles away, early next morning, and they kept looking out for me, as we were generally not far apart.

"I had that dog from a puppy, and I knew he had never seen that road before. It was dark soon after he started, yet he must have traveled at the rate of five or six miles an hour all the way, at a time few, if any, people or conveyances would be near to help him along.

Chemical Industry Prospers.

According to a correspondent of the Chemical Journal at Prague, in the heavy chemical industry of Austria-Hungary, the second half of 1906 was characterized by such a high degree of prosperity as has not been recorded for many years past. The very considerable demand for the principal manufacturers in respect of current contracts brought about a scarcity, so that it was not possible fully to meet the requirements of consumers, notwithstanding the forcing of the production, and new orders from abroad had to be left out of consideration.

IMPOSTOR POSED AS LONG-LOST SON.

Lived on the Fat of the Land Till the Real Jake Kinderman.

Made Appearance.

San Bernardino, Cal.—By the return of Jake Kinderman after twenty-one years' absence, his family find that that they have been made victims of an unscrupulous imposter who for several years has posed as the real Jake Kinderman, lived at ease, and disgraced the family name by his strange conduct. Because they supposed he was their son they put up with him.

The imposter dropped into the family six years ago and laid claim to being the long lost son. He was received with wide open arms as he told a straight story of his past. Friends of the family from far and near were invited to meet him. Then he began to show signs of a peculiar nature. He carried two big pistols in his belt and wore a cowboy hat and cowhide overalls. He shocked his relatives by applying for the position of official dog catcher. For months he rode a big horse, chasing dogs. It was made so warm for him that he finally left, but he reappeared in Passadena, where he took the dog catcher's job. Later he went to Long Beach to catch canines. After that he drifted into Arizona and six months ago returned, being given another welcome by the parents. For several months he had been missing.

On a recent morning a stalwart young man called at the Kinderman home. He was in the navy blue.

"I'm your son, Jake; don't you know me, mother?" he exclaimed as his parents opened the door.

Mrs. Kinderman caught one glimpse of the man's honest blue eyes, heard his voice and fainted. The sailor carried her into the house, while his father, brothers and sisters swarmed about him, not knowing who he was nor whether he had better be placed under arrest.

"Jake! Jake!" cried the overjoyed mother. She revived, and in an instant the entire family was about him, completely carried away with joy at his return.

How the imposter became possessed of the information which made it so easy for him to set at rest all fears as to his identity is a mystery to the real Jake Kinderman, though it is certain that the two men must have met probably in some foreign land, during the wanderings of the real Jake Kinderman.

When the real Jake ran away with Joe Rubidoux they followed a circus. Then Kinderman joined the navy, and for eighteen years has served Uncle Sam. He fought for his country at Manila. He was seized with a desire to know the fate of his family and he started for home on a leave of absence. He will return to the navy for a three years' enlistment and when that is served he will be retired.

CHILDREN MADE BLIND.

One-Third Victims of Careless Doctors and Midwives.

Springfield, Ill.—One-third of the blind children of this country are the victims of careless physicians or midwives.

This is the charge that Superintendent George W. Jones of the Illinois School for the Blind, makes in an articles in bulletin of the State Board of Charities. Superintendent Jones says:

"Inflammation of the eyes of the new born is an acute infection occurring from one to three days after birth. A two per cent. solution of silver nirtate is an absolute specific for this disease and a one per cent. solution can be administered without danger by the most untrained person."

AUTOS USELESS IN WAR.

Tests at Pine Plains Manoeuvres Were Unsatisfactory.

New York City.—The automobile is practically useless for military purposes, is the gist of the report filed at the headquarters of the Department of the East, United States Army, on Governor's Island. This report, signed by Lieut. Col. E. F. Glenn, Twenty-Third Infantry, and Capt. William T. Johnson, Fifteenth Cavalry, refers to the tests made at Pine Plains, N. Y., during the thirty days' army manoeuvres.

"The Philadelphia Record" Actively Supports Bryan

A Presidential contest that will undoubtedly be waged with unwonted vigor on both sides of the line dividing the great national parties is now in full swing. Politics will be the principal topic of discussion wherever men congregate until the claims of the rival candidates shall be settled at the ballot-box in November. It goes without saying that accurate information of all the important moves on the campaign chess-board will be indispensable to every wide-awake voter.

Democrats turn naturally to "The Philadelphia Record" for such information. It is the only Democratic newspaper in Philadelphia recognized the country over as one of the leading exponents of Democratic opinion on this edge of the Continent. It is fair, though partisan: it chronicles the telling blow, no matter who is hit. Suppression and misrepresentation are weapons that have no place in its armory. "Square deal" Democrats and Republicans will find the daily budget of "The Record" essential to an intelligent understanding of the progress of a lively Presidential canvass.

No newspaper ever achieved popularity on the strength of its political attitude alone. "The Philadelphia Record" is no exception to the rule. It is lifted above the common level by many distinctive features that appeal to the varied interests of every member of the household. It prints the news—all the news—in a concise, brisk form that has come to be known, even among its contemporaries, as "Record style." A proper sense of perspective dictates its thorough presentation of happenings in its own immediate field—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Its editorial treatment of the questions of the day is at once well-balanced and aggressive.

"The Philadelphia Record" exploits no fads and rides no hobbies, but it is preeminent in its special departments. It is the recognized authority in the field of sports and the turf. Farmers and shippers swear by its market reports, which are always complete, accurate and wholly reliable. To the practical man its columns of popularized science are entertaining and helpful; the practical woman finds the matters that lie nearest to her heart treated amply—and sanely—in a department devoted to the home, dress and the world of feminine achievement. There is a corner in "The Record" for boys and girls; a weekly column of condensed, up-to-date information for the farmer; a daily bouquet of breezy anecdotes—"The Reporter's Nosegay"—so good that they are clipped and reprinted by newspaper editors throughout the country.

If you want a clean newspaper, worthy to occupy an honored place in the home circle—

If you want a live newspaper without a streak of yellow in its make-up—

If you want a stalwart Democratic newspaper that will keep you thoroughly posted on every phase of a stirring national campaign—

If you want a family newspaper the profit and pleasure of reading which will be shared by others, no matter how diverse their tastes and inclinations—

You want "The Philadelphia Record." It is the only paper that fills the bill.

"The Philadelphia Record"

will be mailed to your address at the following rates:

Daily (including Sunday), per year	$4.50
Every week day, per year	3.00
Sunday Record, per year	1.50

9-3 tf

BIG OFFER
To All Our Subscribers

The Great AMERICAN FARMER
Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Leading Agricultural Journal of the Nation. Edited by an Able Corps of Writers.

The American Farmer is the only Literary Farm Journal published. It fills a position of its own and has taken the leading place in the homes of rural people in every section of the United States. It gives the farmer and his family something to think about aside from the humdrum of routine duties.

Every Issue Contains an Original Poem by SOLON GOODE

WE MAKE THE EXCEPTIONAL OFFER OF

Two for the Price of One: THE COLUMBIAN

The Oldest County Paper and THE AMERICAN FARMER

BOTH ONE YEAR FOR $1.00

This unparalleled offer is made to all new subscribers, and all old ones who pay all arrears and renew within thirty days. Sample copies free. Address:

THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Pennsylvania Railroad
PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS TO
NIAGARA FALLS
September 23, October 7, 1908

Round-Trip Rate **$7.30 from East Bloomsburg**

Tickets good going on train leaving 11:45 A. M., connecting with Special Train of Pullman Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Day Coaches running via the

PICTURESQUE SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY ROUTE

Tickets good returning on regular trains within FIFTEEN DAYS, including date of excursion. Stop-off within limit allowed at Buffalo returning.

Illustrated Booklet and full information may be obtained from Ticket Agents

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agen

6-25-15t

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT June 1 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9.00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.,

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30 6:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, †11:00 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 26 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m.

First car leaves Catawissa Sundays at 7 30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a.[m.

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 00
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	...
Paper Mill	9 14	2 52	6 29	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 56	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 05
Zaners	f9 40	f3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 08	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons	f10 00	f3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	f10 03	f3 40	f7 21	8 15
Laubachs	f10 08	f3 45	f7 31	8 40
Grass Mere Park	f1010	f3 47	f7 23	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	0
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	1

SOUTHWARD

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	†	†
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	f6 01	f11 00	f4 47	f7 12	....
Laubachs	f6 03	f11 02	f4 48	f7 13	11 52
Coles Creek	f6 12	f11 06	f4 53	f7 22	12 08
Edsons	f6 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	f6 35	f11 29	f5 17	f7 45	12 58
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. P & R	...	...	...	8.25	2 10
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8.30	2 15

Trains No 21 and 22 mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily. § Sunday only. f Flag stop. W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.
12-10-1y

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c and $1.00 at Druggists

PATENTS

PROCURED AND DEFENDED. Send model drawing or photo. for search and free report. Free advice, how to obtain patents, trade marks, copyrights, etc., IN ALL COUNTRIES. *Business direct with Washington saves time, money and often the patent.* Patent and Infringement Practice Exclusively. Write or come to us at 623 Ninth Street, opp. United States Patent Office WASHINGTON, D. C.

CASNOW

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

FOR
NEURALGIA.
SCIATICA.
RHEUMATISM.
BACKACHE.
PAIN IN CHEST.
DISTRESS IN STOMACH.
SLEEPLESSNESS

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have **Headache** Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents
Never Sold in Bulk

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

Capital $100,000 | Undivided Profits $30.000 | Surplus $150,000.

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Solicits the Business and Accounts of Farmers and Business Men.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED BY A STRONG, CONSERVATIVE AND SAFE MANAGEMENT.

5 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

OFFICERS:

E. W. M. Low, President. Myron I. Low, Vice President.
James M. Staver, Vice President. Frank Ikeler, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

E. W. M. Low, F. G. Yorks, S. C. Creasy, Fred Ikeler,
H. V. Hower James M. Staver, Myron I. Low, Louis Gross,
M. E Stackhouse. Frank Ikeler,

THE COLUMBIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.

All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1908.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
of Nebraska.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN W. KERN,
of Indiana.

Democratic State Ticket.

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
WEBSTER GRIMM,
of Bucks County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS,
JOHN G. McHENY,
of Benton.

FOR MEMBER OF LEGISLATURE,
WM. T. CREASY,
of Catawissa,

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
FREEZE QUICK,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
FRANK W. MILLER,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CHRISTIAN A. SMALL,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JOHN MOUREY,
of Roaring Creek Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
CHARLES L. POHE,
of Catawissa.

JERRY A. HESS,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,
CLYDE L. HIRLEMAN,
of Benton Borough,
(Second Term.)

HARRY CREASY,
of Bloomsburg.
(Second Term.)

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY

The Democrats of Harrisburg who are in sympathy with the State organization have taken steps to revive the admirable Central Club which in the halcyon days of Democracy was an important factor in the politics of the State capital. The organization Democrats of Columbia county have organized a club under the inspiration of such sterling Democrats as Hon. John G. McHenry, Representative in Congress, Hon. John G. Harman, member of the state executive committee, and James H. Mercer, chairman of the county committee of that county. In Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Norristown and other places the organization Democrats are active in the work of preparation for the election. In fact it looks like a revival of the old Democratic spirit in Pennsylvania.

Manifestly the Democrats of Pennsylvania are getting ready to poll a record vote for Bryan and Kern this fall. Chairman Dimeling has engaged in the contest with an energy and enthusiasm which promises splendid results. Colonel James M. Guffey is invoking every available expedient to bring out a full vote and the old war horses are emerging from their seclusion, scenting the battle from afar, and moving forward and toward the fight. The state committee is tireless in the work and full of energy and zeal. Neither labor nor time will be spared and the matter of expense for legitimate work will cut no figure. The Democratic organization of Pennsylvania will prove its fidelity to the Democratic principle of majority rule, this year.

We are not indulging the hope of carrying Pennsylvania for Mr. Bryan. The people of Pennsylvania like Ephriam of old, are joined to their idols and if Speaker Cannon or Sam Salter had been nominated instead of Taft the result would have been the same. But the Democratic energy and enthusiasm will not be wasted. We will gain one or two Congressmen, as many State Senators and twenty-five Representatives in the Legislature. That achievement will make no difference in the electoral vote of the State, probably, but it will count in other directions. It will keep the Pennsylvania machine out of New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland and secure the votes of those States for the Great Commoner.—*Watchman.*

BRYAN'S CHANCES.

What are Bryan's chances for election? That he is much stronger with the Democratic rank and file than he was four years ago was evident at Denver.

Has his strength increased outside the Democratic party? Henry Watterson thinks it has. He is not much of a Bryan man, but he thinks that the latter is "stronger than ever," and has a much better chance to win.

Current Literature points out that since the election eight years ago, when Bryan was defeated overwhelmingly in the electoral college there has been a new congressional apportionment, which carries with it a change in the electoral college. In the new apportionment the south has gained ten votes and the north has gained twenty-six, seven of which are in the Democratic state of Oklahoma. It requires 243 votes in the electoral college to win. The solid south would supply 159 of these. Oklahoma can supply seven more. That would leave Bryan short 67 votes.

Elmer Dover, secretary of the Republican national committee, thinks that the middle states are to be the real battleground in this campaign.

If Bryan can capture Ohio and Indiana, and also the six western states which gave him a majority in 1896, namely, Idado, Montana, South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah and Washington, he can win, provided he can hold the solid south, which he did not hold in 1900.

"Look at it how you will," says the New York *Evening Post*, "New York is practically indispensable to the success of any Democrat this year." It thinks, however, that even Bryan's stoutest opponent may as well frankly admit that he has a chance.—*Altoona Times.*

Good Oyster Crop.

Oysters of high grade and in ample quantity are being received in Philadelphia, and wholesale dealers say the crop never looked better. The first consignment to arrive last week were from the Cape May and Absecon beds. The cool weather of August is reported to have had a good effect on the crop, and those being received are firm, plump and of excellent flavor.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TO REGISTER AT WASHINGTON.

Pennsylvanihns at Capitol May Register Without Coming Home.

Ex-Representative J. R. K. Scott of Philadelphia, who will be returned to the next legislature from the Fourteenth ward, will introduce in the next legislature a bill providing for a personal registration commissioner, whose duty will be to register Pennsylvania employes in Washington. There are about 300 Pennsylvanians employed in the various departments at the national capitol and since the no-pass law went into effect many have not been able to make the necessary trips for registration and voting. The registrar will be empowered to register men from all over the state and forward the registrations to the respective polling places. The army and navy men who maintain residences in the state will be permitted to take advantage of the proposed amendment to the personal registration law.

Did Cleveland Write It?

There appears to be a grave doubt of the authenticity of the recently published posthumous Cleveland article on political conditions preceding the nominations of Presidential candidates. The *Indianapolis News* declares: "The style is such an exaggeration of the style of Mr. Cleveland as to suggest almost a parody." A correspondent of *The News* after a close and careful re-reading and consideration of the manner of publication, is convinced that Mr. Cleveland never wrote the article. While the article is concededly adroit it runs counter to Mr. Cleveland's well known political views. It is also violative of his ideas of the proprieties so scrupulously observed by him in his dignified retirement.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, September 4, copying and commenting on the reasons set forth in *The News* for doubting the authorship of the posthumous publication, says: "We shall know in a day or two whether the Cleveland letter was a fake or not. Assuredly Mr. Cleveland's bitterest enemy would welcome it as genuine. It was hawked about New York, rejected by two of the great newspapers of that city as a forgery, until gobbled up by *The New York Times*, the most malevolent of the anti-Bryan organs. It is being run to earth by the proper authorities. In our opinion it is bogus."—*Record.*

Serious Political Troublems.

Shall we tax large incomes in America, as is done by the progressive Republics of Switzerland and France, also in Germany and England?

The Democratic platform says yes.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM SILENT.

Shall we elect United States Senators by a direct vote, thus making it difficult, if not impossible, for millionaires to control the nation through the upper House?

The Democratic platform says yes.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM SILENT.

Shall we take the duty off Trust-controlled articles with arbitrary prices fixed upon the customer without regard to laws of supply and demand, all competition having thus been throttled?

The Democratic platform says yes.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM SILENT.

Shall a reasonable tax be paid by banks to create a guarantee fund to protect depositors, thus preventing runs on banks and money panics and thereby bringing into circulation hoarded wealth?

The Democratic platform says yes.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM SILENT.

The scandalous and dangerous corruption of the electorate by the use of enormous campaign funds points to the decay of a free government. Shall we know before election, through publicity, from whence and from whom came these great contributions?

The Democratic platform says yes.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM SILENT.

Shall we have billion-dollar sessions of Congress and a vast army of officeholders dictating Presidential nominations?

The Democratic platform condemns.

Republican platform necessarily silent.—*The Commoner.*

Mail Carrier Robbed.

Eugene Gregg, a mail carrier of Sunbury, was beaten into unconsciousness in daylight on Tuesday morning by two men and the mail matter which he was carrying was rifled. When found late in the afternoon in a barn on the outskirts of the town he was in a serious condition, being unconscious and severely bruised about the head and body.

AN APPEAL.

There are no secrets in this Campaign. Strictly *practicing what he preaches*, Mr. Bryan will not win victory with tainted money paying the election expenses.

Not a dollar is to be accepted which requires any promise, either express or implied, other than for HONEST, IMPARTIAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Bryan will enter the White House *absolutely free* from entangling alliances, free to serve all classes of honest citizens alike, or he will not enter at all.

Hence the course is plain. The campaign of Bryan and Kern must be conducted by the people.

The people must pay the necessary campaign expenses if they want public servants who will serve their interests.

Special interests and favored classes, having secured "SWOLLEN FORTUNES" by purchasing favors in the past with MILLIONS CONTRIBUTED TO CONTROL ELECTIONS, stand ready to give MILLIONS MORE FOR CONTINUED FAVORS. But that class never gives a dollar unless it buys a pledge.

Mr. Bryan says from March 4th, 1909, "LET THE PEOPLE RULE."

This can come only if the people pay their own bills, and control their own elections.

"BEWARE OF THE TRUSTS 'BEARING GIFTS.'"

That policy of the favored few buying a mortgage on the Government meant that the Candidate for President knew a few people only in an entire State.

Bryan says, "We will take the cause of PEOPLE'S RULE home to the people and will know people in every county."

You can serve the grand cause of popular government.

Your paper reaches the fireside of the patriot who loves his country for his country's GOOD; as distinguished from the greedy possessor of swollen fortunes who loves his country *only* for his country's GOODS.

Asking every one who favors Government by the people to pay you, at once, as many dollars as he can spare to aid the Campaign for BRYAN, KERN AND PEOPLE'S RULE. You forward these gifts of honest hearts and home every two weeks to the Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, with the name of each contributor and amounts given The Treasurer will forward you a certificate for each one, asking you to deliver these certificates.

Once more, you should be a part of the Great Organization bearing the Lamp of Light to every nook and corner of Free America.

Our Country is for the People; its Government must be by the People.

Sincerely,
NORMAN E. MACK,
Chairman Democratic National Com.
M. C. WETMORE,
Chairman Finance Committee.
C. N. HASKELL,
Treasurer.

November Ballots.

Secretary of the Commonwealth McAfee has sent to each of the 67 counties a certified copy of the ballot to be used at the November election, but accompanied by a letter making the statement that there might be other certifications. This action was taken because of the requirements of law. The State statutes provide that certified lists of nominations shall be forwarded to the counties at this time. In this letter the Secretary says:

"I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that nominations can still be made by nomination papers, which may be filed in this department up to and including Tuesday, September 28, and these additional nominations must be certified to you at least 14 days before the election. We have reason to believe that there will be filed in this office additional electoral tickets, and there can be filed independent nominations for other offices, and the ballot as finally made up may be much greater in size than it is at present. It will therefore, be inadvisable for you to make contracts until 14 days before election.

"Because of this state of affairs, it is probable that some effort to amend the election law may be made the coming session of the Legislature."

A World of Dress Goods

In Our First Fall Fabric Showing

Not one fashionable weave or coloring but what is represented in our Dress Goods Department. Our showing is broad—comprehensive—complete—satisfying.

What the dress particular, tasteful woman wants is here—whether it be a plain chiffon broadcloth in one of the new green tones or a mannish overplaid mixture—smiling from among stores of other modish weaves.

And perhaps the most note worthy feature of the exhibit is the price lowness. We bought early and especially advantageously. Now we would pay from 10 to 20 per cent. more for many of the fabrics. You of course get the benefit of our fortunate purchasing. Prices tell—take note of them when you come.

A Few of the Many New Fabrics.

DIAGONAL—in navy blue, brown and green, 50 inches wide, six yards makes an entire suit. Price 79 cents a yard.

FANCY PANAMA—46 inches wide in stripes, checks and plaids as well as all the wanted plain colors at $1.00 a yard.

STORM SERGES AND CHEVIOTS—in blue, brown, red, green and black—steam shrunk and ready to make 36 and 54 inches wide. Prices 50c to $1.50 the yard.

SHADOW STRIPE CHIFFON PANAMA—40 to 44 inches wide in blue, green, garnet, red, brown and black. 75c to $1.00 the yard.

FANCY STRIPE DIAGONAL 54 inches wide, very beautiful material in blue, brown and black Price $1.00 yd.

BLACK VOILE - always wanted for fine separate skirts. 44 in. wide, $1.00 to $1.50 a yard.

FANCY BROAD CLOTH—50 in. wide in blue, green and brown, with wide shadow stripe effect, just the thing for your new fall suit $1.75 the yard.

A wide variety of high class WOOL TAFFETA in the season's latest colorings in green, blue, garnet, brown, gray and black, 40 in. wide at $1.00 a yard.

SHEPHERDS PLAID — in black and white, blue and white and brown and white 36 to 44 inches wide, 50c to 75c a yard.

FANCY SUITINGS—36 in. wide, new Diagonal weaves as well as shadow stripes in all the new Autumn colors, 50c a yard.

HERRINGBONE WORSTED 40 to 44 in. wide high class fabrics in a wide variety of styles in red, brown, blue, green and black, 75c to $1.39 a yard.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

We Have Ten Styles of

Envelopes and Paper to Match

—FOR—

Invitations, Acceptances, Regrets Announcements, &c.

Full size Wedding with two Envelopes, down to Billet-doux size with Card to Fit.

Twenty-Four Styles of Type

FOR CARDS AND INVITATIONS.

We Do All Kinds of Printing

Columbian Printing House,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Cut off that cough with
Jayne's Expectorant
and prevent pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption.
The world's Standard Throat and Lung Medicine for 75 years.
Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.

EVANS' SCHOOL SHOES

That Are Made to Wear.

The largest assortment of the best wearing School Shoes ever offered in Bloomsburg.

FOR BOYS—Vici Kid, Box Calf, Gun Metal and Winter Russet Price $1.00 to $3.00.

FOR MISSES—Button and Lace Vici Kid, Box Calf and Russet Leathers. Price 85 cents to $2.50

HIGH CUTS IN ALL SIZES.

The Progressive Shoe Store.

CHAS. M. EVANS.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10 1908

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

Montour county jail has only three prisoners.

Dr. J. W. Bruner has returned home from his recent western trip.

Mrs. H. C. Jones is visiting relatives in Benton township this week.

The Normal School opened on Tuesday, with a very large attendance.

Albert Solleder will begin a course of engineering at State College this month.

The annual convention of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association is being held this week at Bedford.

The sale of the Paper Mill plant at Catawissa has again been adjourned until September 15th, at 11 o'clock.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain.

Catawissa has a mounted policeman in the person of Chief of Police H. A. Harman. He goes on duty on horseback every night at 9 o'clock.

Rev. P. F. Eyer assisted at the reopening and dedication of the M. E. Church at Northumberland. The building has been recently much improved.

Six Chicago educational institutions have perfected plans for consolidation into a university that will be liberally endowed, it is said, by Andrew Carnegie.

The increase over last year of the number of school children in Philadelphia is thirty-five hundred. The gain in the number of voters is over eight thousand.

The total excavation done on the Panama Canal during the month of August was 3,252,506 cubic yards. This is a considerable increase over the work done in July.

Harry Y. Rhawn, son of county solicitor W. H. Rhawn of Catawissa, has located in San Francisco. He recently visited his parents, after an absence of six years.

The United States Court has granted an injunction staying the Sheriff sale of the property of Jacob H. Rhoades. A petition to adjudge him a bankrupt has been filed.

Plans are being completed at Phoenixville for the rebuilding of the great cantilever bridge at Quebec which collapsed in course of construction about one year ago.

Oliver Dalrymple, who was known as the "Bonanza Wheat Farmer," died at his home at Casselton, N. D. last Friday. His farm contained nearly eleven thousand acres, mostly given up to the raising of wheat.

The G. A. R. has decided that it will ask for no more legislation from Congress for at least three years. The national officers are of the opinion that too much hammering for pension bills and relief measures might soon create an undignified impression.

United States Senator P. C. Knox had a narrow escape on Monday while touring in an automobile in Switzerland. While passing over a narrow road the machine skidded and ran over the bank into a ditch. His son was with him, and both escaped with a few bruises.

Albra W. Baker, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

DISEASES OF CHILDREN A SPECIALTY

Corner of Third and West Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hours:—Until 10 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Both Telephones.

5-7-6m

A German not long ago invented a horseshoe of paper, prepared by saturating with oil, turpentine and other ingredients. Thin layers of such paper are glued to the hoof till the requisite thickness is attained. The shoes thus made are said to be durable and water-proof.

The following cards are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., Post Office: Miss Florence Brown, Miss Stella Frank, Mrs. Lillian Guinn, Mr. Edward Herrit, Mr. C. B. Hixson, Miss Carrie Kackenmeister, Miss Linaa Long, Peoples Tea Company, John D. Weir, Mr. Robert Wintersteen, Miss Besse Wilkinson.

A dangerous fanatic with a revolver in his pocket tried to see President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay on Monday. He was restrained by a secret service man, and taken to the town hall after a struggle. From his talk he is probably of unsound mind, though what he might have done had he met the President who was out riding, is a matter of conjecture.

Miss Edna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Briggs, was married to Floyd A. Bradstreet, of Providence, R. I., on Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock, at the bride's home, by Rev. J. D. Thomas, pastor of the Reformed church. Mr. Bradstreet formerly clerked in C. M. Evans' shoe store, and the bride is a popular young lady. She has been the organist of the Reformed church for some years past. They will reside in Providence.

The Pennsylvania State College continues to give free Correspondence Courses in Agriculture to all who are interested, and who are unable to attend the college in person. Instruction is given in thirty-two different subjects. Being supported by state appropriation, no fee is required for either enrollment or instruction. A circular describing these Courses and blank application for enrollment may be had by addressing the Superintendent of Correspondence Courses at State College, Centre county, Pa.

DEEDS RECORDED.

The following deeds have recently been entered on record by Recorder of Deeds Frank W. Miller:

Henry J. Edwards and wife to Elsie M. Creasle for two acres of land situate in Centre township.

Wesley Gilbert to Rachael A. Hower for two acres and 112 perches of land situate in Catawissa township.

John F. Edwards and wife to Margaret A. Mansfield for a lot of ground in Briar Creek township.

Stephen Gemberlain to Jane Derling for one fourth of an acre of land situate in Centre township.

Jane Derling to Alice C. Kelchner for a lot of ground situate in Lime Ridge.

John H. Keeler and wife to Luella McHenry for a dwelling house and lot situate in Benton.

I. W. McKelvy, executor of Wm. McKelvy, deceased, to Chas. Gibbons in trust for Benton township Poor District for 53 acres of land situate in Benton township.

George Everett to Charles Gibbons in trust for Benton township Poor District for 53 acres of land situate in Benton township.

B. D. Hess and wife to W. H. Fritz for 28 acres and 158 perches of land situate in Sugarloaf township.

D. A. Snook and wife to W. H. Krickbaum for 3 acres and 39 perches of land situate in Benton township.

Abbie Krickbaum to W. H. Krickbaum for 100 acres and 8 perches of land situate in Benton township.

W. H. Krickbaum to Luke Bray for 100 acres and 8 perches of land situate in Benton township

Wm. Eckroth to Harry Fahringer for a lot of ground situate in Mifflinville containing 3¼ acres.

H. C. Hower to Mary Hower for the western half of a lot of ground in the Rosemont cemetery.

REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION 132 P. V.

The meeting of the Regimental Association of the 132nd Pennsylvania Volunteers, will be held in Bloomsburg on September 17th. Our townsman William H. Gilmore is vice President of the association.

From a circular sent out by Dan J. Newman of Scranton, the secretary, we glean the following: "Once more our Association is called upon to test the hospitality of comrades of Co. "E" of Bloomsburg, this town having been selected as the meeting for our Reunion on September 17th next. Local excursion rates will prevail on all roads running into this beautiful town. As usual, the citizens will be hospitable and hotel rates made reasonable for all those who wish to remain over night. The business meeting will be held at 2 o'clock p. m., after which a camp-fire and social time will be had and comrades can enjoy themselves before supper. Those wishing to return home same evening can do so. Trains leave for North or South in the evening. Headquarters will be at General Ent Post Room. The Secretary wishes date of death of all comrades deceased since last meeting. A few more of the Regimental silver badges are left, and as these will be treasured by the surviving members of the families of comrades, they should be secured by all survivors."

DEAD MAN'S RING STOLEN.

Edwin F. Watt of Williamsport, died in a Philadelphia hospital a few days ago, and soon afterwards it was discovered that a $300 diamond ring was missing from his finger. It was seen there by his wife and several others when he died. What became of it has not yet been ascertained.

This reminds us of the removal of another ring from a dead man's hand. When Pat Hester was hanged in the old jail on First street on March 29, 1878 for complicity in the murder of Alexander Rea, he had on his hand a heavy gold band ring. When his remains reached his home at Locust Gap, it was discovered that the ring was gone.

The family notified Sheriff Hoffman, and upon investigation it was found that the ring had been taken by a coal and iron policeman while assisting to place the body in a casket. A letter was written to him, and he promptly returned it. The writer of this article still has in his possession the letter which accompanied the ring in which the policeman said that "he meant no harm by it, but only took the ring as a souvenir of the occasion."

What an exalted idea that officer of the law must have had of his position! Owing to the fact that the Hester family had troubles enough of their own, they did not prosecute the thief.

For headache Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

As to Town Councilmen.

The next Legislature will probably be asked to pass a law whereby none but property owners can be elected to the Town Council. The argument is that men who pay but a personal tax should not be allowed to legislate and contract debts for property owners to pay, and it has some weight. Nevertheless, some property owners are wont to regard their own pocketbook too intently and the needs of the town too little.

Perhaps the better thing for both conservatism and progress would be to have Council composed of men of both sorts, the property owners being in the majority, thus holding the others in check. The interests of the community are larger than mere money matters, and the law sets a limit upon the amount of indebtedness the municipality may incur.—*Ex.*

LABOR DAY.

Monday was Labor Day. The factories and the jewelry stores closed at noon, the banks were closed all day, and the post office from 9 to 6. There was nothing doing in town, and it was very quiet. Quite a number of people went to Berwick where there were two ball games and a parade.

Bowling Alleys Sold.

Achenbach and Moore have sold two of their bowling alleys in Danville to H. W. Bittenbender of Muncy, who removed them Tuesday. Mr. Bittenbender will install the alleys in connection with a moving picture show, which he operates in Muncy.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

DON'T LIKE THE WORD.

At a meeting of Pomona Grange No. 23, of Bradford and Sullivan counties at Bently Creek recently, the following resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, Certain persons, members of the grange and otherwise in the state of Pennsylvania, have asserted themselves for the purpose of organizing national banks and allied institutions and associating the name "Grange" therewith, and

Whereas, This Pomona grange has on two former occasions by formal vote protested against such use of the word "Grange," and whereupon mature reflection and consideration, we believe such action and protest to be fully justified; therefore

Resolved, That we affirm our former declaration and again protest against any such use of the word "Grange" as unwarranted.

Resolved, That we most respectfully and yet most earnestly urge the state and national granges at their next annual session to take such action as will prohibit the use of the word 'grange" in the name or title of any organization that is not conducted exclusivedly for and by the members of the order and in support of such action we would call your attention to the following reasons:

First. That the use of the word "grange" in connection with national banks will cause difference of opinion among our members which will naturally create division in our order.

Second. That its officers and directors are not required to be and in many cases are not members of the order, neither are they eligible to such membership.

Third. That it is evident that such use of the word "grangers" is considered advantageous to the banks rather than to the orders generally.

Fourth. That they are grange banks in name only, differing in no other particular from the other national banks, and it appears that the purpose of the word "grange" is to procure the aid and influence of persons that could not be otherwise reached.

Fifth. That the good of the order should be foremost in our minds in all our deliberations.

ALASKA WHEAT.

The following letter is self-explanatory:

United States Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Plant Industry
Washington, D. C., Aug. 31, 1908

Hon. John G. McHenry,
Benton, Pa.

Sir:—To this Bureau has been referred your favor of the 27th inst., inquiring as to the so-called "Alaska" wheat. Relative thereto, I regret to state that this wheat is not exactly what its promoters claim for it as set forth in the Press notice recently issued by our Department as follows under title of

THE SO-CALLED "ALASKA" WHEAT.

A variety of wheat under the name "Alaska" is being widely advertised as capable of yielding at the rate of 200 bushels to the acre "under ordinary soil conditions" and even better "under extra conditions." It is stated that this variety was found growing wild on the eastern coast of Alaska, and claims of the most extravagant nature are made for it. In consequence of this notoriety the Department is receiving many requests for seeds.

This type of wheat has been known for many years, both in this coutry and in Europe. It has been tried at several State Experiment Stations in the western United States during the past 15 years, but no where have the yields been high enough to merit attention. The wheat has been grown to a very limited extent on certain undrained soils in France for many years. In such locations it is said to yield rather better than ordinary wheat, but as it is one of the poorest wheats known for making flour, it is nevery grown where the ordinary varieties of wheat will thrive.

Very respectfully,
G. T. GALLOWAY,
Chief of Bureau.

Sons of America Increasing.

At the State camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, held at Hazleton, State Secretary Weand's report shows: New members during the year, 13,869; total membership, 88,979, a gain of 6,674; total receipts, $812,168.04; total expenditures, $780,752.13; benefits paid during the year, $315,118.73. Cash in subordinate camp treasuries, $280,042.08; invested in bonds, real estate, etc., $1,414,652.67; value of paraphernalia, $237,964.14; total valuation, $1,932,659.49; increase during year, $138,525.75; total camps on roll August 25, 1908, 762; number of camps instituted during the year 26.

Plants for Winter.

It is Now Time to Slip Your Geraniums.

Slipping geraniums is one of the simplest feats to do, and their care afterward is not difficult. At the same time there is no small decoration that will more ornament a room than a pot of red geraniums in flower. Even when not blossoming, they are still desirable to place in a window.

To slip geraniums, healthy looking shoots should be selected and cut off less than an inch from the plant's trunk with a sharp knife.

Pots must be ready to put them in, so the cuttings will not wilt. Geraniums do not require a rich soil. Indeed, like nasturtiums, they will go to foliage, rather than to blossoms, unless the loam is sandy, having a little rich compost. They will do nothing in clay unless it is lightened with sand.

A root that has been blossoming out of doors all summer, even though it be in a window box, and not in the ground, is useless for winter. It must "rest" at that time and its leaves will continue, but it will not flower.

Justice of the Peace Sell, of Hanover, holds that an electric light, telephone or telegraph company has no right to trim out current-tapping shade trees owned by property-holders merely to afford convenient way for their wires. He fined a lineman $50 on a charge of maliciously and wantonly mutilating a shade tree.

It would be a good thing if this matter were more carefully attended to in this town. In many places beautiful trees have been carelessly slashed and mutilated. Only recently some trees in the neighborhood of the Normal School were treated in this way. One of the chief beauties of Bloomsburg lies in its trees, and these should not be allowed to suffer at the hands of careless linemen.

FOR HAY FEVER.

Pe-ru-na is Sometimes Used With Excellent Results.

A CASE IN POINT.

MISS MAYME E. SMITH.

MISS MAYME E. SMITH, 444 East Mound St., Columbus, Ohio, writes: "Have used Peruna for catarrh and hay fever. The results being remarkable, I can highly recommend it to all who are suffering with the above diseases. I am happy to be able to say it has helped me wonderfully."

What is known as hay fever is in reality endemic catarrh, a catarrhal condition of the nose, throat, sometimes the bronchial tubes, induced by some local irritant.

The irritation is generally due to vegetal emanations of some sort. Hay has been suspected as being the cause of this malady, hence its name, hay fever. It has been attributed to rag weed and other vegetation also. It is a very capricious disease, coming and going. A medicine that will help one case may not help another. Such treatment has always been very uncertain and unsatisfactory.

Peruna helps some cases without a doubt, although it is not claimed to be an infallible remedy for such cases.

Man-a-lin the Ideal Laxative.

¼ OFF YOUR BILL

That's what THE CLARK STORE offers you now on their Entire Stock of

All Wool Dress Goods, Embroideries and Laces, and Counterpanes.

You reap the benefit in this big sale of these dependable and reliable goods by saving 25 per cent. Just so much interest on your money, and the goods are what you need. Don't delay if you wish to share in this saving. Act now while the offer is on.

$6.75 SILK PETTICOATS $4.69.

All Wool Tailored Suits ½ Price.

THE CLARK STORE

Union County Fair.

The 55th annual fair to be held at Brook Park, Lewisburg, Pa., September 22, 23, 24 and 25, will be the largest ever held by that association. The premium list has been carefully and thorougly revised. The State appropriation warrants the society to increase their premiums from fifty to seventy-five per cent. Captain Webb and his troupe of trained seals and sea lions will give an exhibition in front of the grand stand every day. This act has been pronounced by prominent theatrical managers to be the greatest feature of its kind. The feats performed by the seals and sea lions are almost past belief.

The track is in splendid condition and some very fast horses are already booked for that place. The association offers a special premium to the horse that lowers the present track record of 2:08¼.

Lewisburg is also the home of the Buffalo Valley Poultry Association, the largest aggregation of poultry fanciers in the state. They recently purchased a car load of coops which will be used for exhibition purposes.

C. Dale Wolfe, Bucknell, Pa., is Corresponding Secretary of the Association. For catalog or other information write him.

Plenty of Eels.

The eels migrate in the spring from the ocean up the clear water streams as far as they can get to spawn and then when the first frosts come in September return down the streams to the ocean to spend the winter in the salt water. Experienced fishermen claim that this year there will be an unusually heavy run of eels and it is nothing to secure several hundred pounds of them in a night when they are migrating.

Petroleum Output.

The output of petroleum for 1907 in the United States, as given in a bulletin of the United States Geological Survey, was 166,000,000 barrels. This is more than double the production of 1901, and greater by 100,000,000 barrels than the output of Russia, our nearest rival in oil production. These figures show the astonishing industry with which we are draining our subterranean supply. The practical exhaustion of oil territory, wherever tapped, whether in this or other countries, is only a question of years. Pennsylvania for a time after the opening up of the oil field in its northwestern corner was the great source of supply. California now leads with a yield of 40,000,000 barrels. Kansas and Oklahoma together turn out 43,000,000 barrels. In the other oil States, with perhaps the exception of Texas, the maximum of output is overpast. There are yet large areas of untested territory, but it seems probable that we are nearing our ultimate capacity of production.

Danger From Springs.

In the summer, when so many thousands drink from tempting springs in the woods and on hillsides, a warning recently given by Mons. E. A. Martel, the celebrated French explorer of caverns, should not go unnoticed. Contrary to a widely prevalent opinion, Monsieur Martel says that springs of apparently pure water are, in many cases, merely the outflow of surface waters which have disappeared through fissures, carrying with them pollution from the soil, and not purified in their passage through the rocks. He thinks that even chalk is not an effectual filter for surface-water passing through it.

SHOT AT THE PRESIDENT

Roosevelt Narrowly Escapes Missile Fired by Miscreant.

A SUSPECT ARRESTED

Secret Service Guard Doubled at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay—Man Caught in Grounds With Unloaded Pistol and a Dirk Knife—Talks as If He Might Be Insane.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Sept. 10.—Through the arrest of an armed man at Sagamore Hill and the doubling of guards about the home of President Roosevelt, it became known that an attempt was made to shoot the President when he was out riding. The bullet was fired from behind a hedge which bordered the road. It passed a few inches above the President's head, and he and a friend who was riding with him heard the whistle of the leaden missile clearly. If it had been a volley of shot the explanation might be given that a careless and law-defying sportsman had done the shooting a bit in advance of the opening of the game season.

There is no question, however, it was a bullet from a pistol or a rifle, and that it came perilously near ending the career of the President. No glimpse of the would-be assassin or the careless handler of a firearm was caught by the President or his friend, because they were riding hard toward W. Emlen Roosevelt's place when the shot was fired, and before they could pull up their horses and turn about, the shooter had ample opportunity to get away. After the shot had been fired and the President and his companion had succeeded in stopping their horses they decided it would be useless to ride back and look for the man who had done the shooting. If rumor be true, the President's friend insisted it would be the height of foolhardiness for him to do so, unarmed as he was and with his assailant concealed in the bush.

Edward Fisher, an Oyster Bay hack-man, says he heard the shot. He was driving a man and a woman and was passed on the road by the President. A minute afterward he heard the report of a firearm. Fisher says he was driving Mr. and Mrs. Camille Weidenfield.

The President was anxious that the incident should not be known beyond the members of his family and the Secret Service men whose duty it is to guard his life. He consented, however, to having the guards doubled about the Sagamore Hill property and to subject all strange callers to the closest scrutiny and questioning. Not until John C. Coughlin, an armed crank, who at first insisted he was "St. Patrick," was arrested by the Secret Service men, did the story of the attempt on the President's life leak out. Coughlin, who says he hails from Boston, was caught near the tennis court of Sagamore Hill when he was seeking an interview with the President. In a small hand satchel which he carried they found a six-shot pistol, unloaded, and a dirk knife.

LEAPS INTO NIAGARA; HERO FAILS TO SAVE.

Girl Plunges to Death Over Falls, Eluding Rescuer's Grasp.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 10.—A woman who sought and found death in the wild waters of Niagara, made a hero of Harry Schafer, of Hoboken, N. J.

The woman who was not more than twenty, strolled through Prospect Park to Prospect Point, where she plunged into the river.

Schafer saw her leap. He climbed over the railing close to the brink. The woman drifted toward him. Stretching his legs he placed one foot far out on a water gauge and, as the woman came down on the current he tried to reach her. He was unsuccessful and the current hurled her over the brink. It was all over in a few seconds. When willing hands helped Harry Schafer back to shore he trembled like a leaf.

$50,000 PACKAGE LOST.

Entrusted to Wells-Fargo Express Co., It Disappears at Portland, Ore.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 10.—A package entrusted to the care of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, at Salem, Ore., by J. R. Albert, President of the Capital National Bank of that city, and addressed to Joseph M. Meyers at the Portland Hotel in this city, containing notes and other valuable papers representing over $50,000 is strangely missing.

Woman Slain; Cast Into River.

Wellsville, O., Sept. 10.—The shrunken and bleached body of a woman, burned by quicklime, has been found on the West Virginia shore of the Ohio River, near this city. A blood-stained rope was also found and it is believed that the woman was murdered.

SPRING WHEAT CROP SHOWS AN INCREASE.

Estimated Yield of 240,856,000 Bushels, or 22,000,000 More Than Last Year.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Figures of the Government crop report indicated a total yield of wheat of 666,796,000 bushels, 2,595,597,000 bushels of corn, 825,908,000 bushels of oats, 30,921,000 bushels of rye, 169,434,000 bushels of barley, and 283,662,000 bushels of potatoes. Of hay a crop of 67,743,000 tons is promised. Good average yields of flaxseed and buckwheat are also indicated by the figures published.

While the crops of wheat and corn and oats are fair, disappointment was expressed at the deterioration reported by the Government in spring wheat and corn. During August corn deteriorated from a condition of 82.5 to 79.4, which reduced into bushels means an indicated loss of 120,000,000 bushels of corn. Spring wheat deteriorated from a condition of 80.7 at the beginning of August to 77.6 on September 1. This decrease in percentage conditions means an indicated reduction in the spring wheat yield of 9,000,000 bushels. The indicated crop of spring wheat is now 240,856,000 bushels. The total yield of wheat amounting to 666,796,000 bushels now indicated, exceeds last year's final yield by 30,000,000 bushels, but falls short of the crop of 1906 by 7,000,000 bushels.

WRIGHT'S MACHINE A REAL WONDER.

Aeroplane Soars Aloft With the Grace of a Bird.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Orville Wright at 5.30 started his aeroplane on what proved to be in many ways the most remarkable public exhibition by a machine of the type ever given in this country. He glided off the starting track and into the air as gracefully as a swan would swim out on a park lake, made five and a half circuits of the cavalry grounds, remained aloft four and a half minutes and came to earth at the entrance of the tent in which the machine is started as easily and as lightly as a feather.

Watching the performance intently and applauding each time the aeroplane came near the spectators on its rounds was Glen H. Curtis, inventor and navigator of the June Bug, the most formidable rival of the Wright machine. Curtis made no comment afterward other than to say that it was a splendid feat, but is was plain that he was puzzled and enthused.

For full 200 feet the skids grazed the weeds and grass. The navigator pulled the right lever ever so slightly and the balancing planes were seen to tilt upward. By easy stages, but sailing swiftly, the great machine rose to a height of twenty-five feet. Another pull at the same lever and Wright had it sailing on an even keel.

Approaching the housing tent he guided to the left, circled the lower side of the parade ground, flying close to Arlington Cemetery, and headed for the starting point. At times he sailed as high as fifty feet and as low as twenty-five. The wobbling which he spoke of afterward was not perceptible to the naked eye.

Lieut Lahm and Major Squires, in charge of the trials, had given orders that the crowd should be kept far back from the parade ground but when the great airship swept by cavalrymen and artillerymen had to battle with 500 enthusiasts.

BROTHERS REUNITED AFTER 45 YEARS.

Jacob Gould of Aberdeen, Wash., and T. B. Gould, His Brother, Meet.

Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 10.—After forty-five years, Jacob Gould of Aberdeen, Wash., and Thomas B. Gould, formerly chief of police of this city, have been reunited at the home of the latter here.

The brothers had not seen each others since 1863, and until a short time ago, each had supposed the other dead.

Through seeing each other's name in the newspapers the brother's learned of the addresses, a correspondence followed and a joyous reunion is the result.

THE SULTAN YIELDS.

Sultan of Turkey Will Thus Guarantee the New Loans.

Constantinople, Turkey, Sept. 10.—The newspaper organ of the Young Turkey Committee states that the Sultan has announced his intention to surrender the Crown domains, yielding a yearly revenue of $2,000,000, as a guarantee for the forthcoming loans for the treasury and civil list.

Danced Himself to Death.

Pittsburg, Sept. 8.—Albert Hulton, a young mulatto, danced himself to death. He paid the operator of a merry-go-round, to which he danced, and a crowd that gathered continued the payments. The police finally interfered, and Hulton retired to his room, where he died from heart disease, due to over-exertion.

AIRSHIP BURNS IN THE SKY

Like a Flaming Comet, Charles Oliver Jones Falls 500 Feet.

WIFE SEES TRAGEDY

With Their Little Child, She is One of First to Kneel Beside Dying Man on Maine Fair Grounds at Waterville—Gas Bag Took Fire in Mid-air.

Portland, Me., Sept. 10.—As the gas bag of his airship burned Charles Oliver Jones, the aerial navigator of Hammondsport, N. Y., dropped five hundred feet to his death on the fair grounds of the Central Maine Fair Association at Waterville, and 25,000 people for the first time in their lives were watching the manoeuvres of an airship as Jones steered her this way and that, bucking the wind and then running before the wind.

In the crowd were the wife and child of the daring air captain, whom less than fifteen minutes before he had kissed good-by.

Jones stood on the framework of the machine just before starting and explained its merits to the crowd and then, tilting the gas bag, shot into the air. As he was working the Boomerang about 500 feet above the heads of the throng every one seemed to notice at once tongues of flame licking their way about the gas bag just ahead of the motor and shouted as one person, a warning to the aviator. The people started across the field in pursuit of the ship, Mrs. Jones leading, and crying to her husband.

Jones was seen to crouch in the framework to get as far as possible away from the flames, and then, rolling over and over in the air, the monster mechanism plunged to the ground and fell, with Jones pinned underneath it.

About a quarter of a mile from the fair grounds the crowd came up to the frame beneath which Jones was pinned. He was rushed to a hospital, where it was found his spine was broken and that he had sustained internal injuries. He survived the accident an hour and a half. The gas bag alighted a short distance from the frame work and the fire was extinguished but the machine is ruined.

FOREST FIRES BURN MINNESOTA TOWN.

Wind Dies and Endangered Villages Are Saved—Chisholm Destroyed.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 9.—After destroying the town of Chisolm on the Mesaba range, and burning over thousands of acres in St. Louis, Carleton and Itasca counties in Minnesota and in Douglass county, Wisconsin, the many forest fires which have been raging in these regions were checked.

The subsiding of the wind enabled the inhabitants of Buhl and Nashwauk to save those towns.

Chisholm presents a scene of ruin and desolation. Blackened and smoking piles of charred wood, scorched, gaunt skeletons of brick comprise what was one of the most flourishing towns on the great Mesabo Iron Range. The only remaining buildings are the new $125,000 high school, a grade school, a Catholic church, the Italian church and a dozen dwelling houses in the southernmost part of the town.

The damage to real property is now estimated at $1,000,000, and that to personal property, $750,000. The insurance carried by Chisholm merchants was about $500,000.

FATAL BARN RAISING.

Farmer Dies of Fractured Skull After Friend Drops Maul on His Head.

Newton, N. J., Sept. 9.—His skull fractured by a twelve-pound wooden maul dropped from the top of a barn by a friend who was assisting in a "barn-raising" on the farm of Lynch D. Wyker, in Wykertown, Samuel Ernest Hough, a prominent farmer in Frankford township, is dead. That such a tragedy should have attended a "barn-raising" which had been planned by the farmers to be one of their important social gatherings spread gloom in the community when the news was circulated. Jacob N. Van Auken, the man who dropped the maul and unwittingly caused the death of his friend, is almost frantic from grief.

66 SUICIDES IN WEEK.

Many St. Petersburg Working Girls Between 18 and 25 Among Them.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 9.—There were 66 suicide cases in this city last week.

A large proportion of that number were working girls between the ages of 18 and 25 years.

France will appeal to the Powers to decide whether German's intervention toward recognizing Mulai Hafig as Sultan of Morocco without guarantees is justifiable; the French Press shows great irritation; the tone of the German papers is complacent.

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Covering Minor Happenings from all Over the Globe.

DOMESTIC.

E. H. Harriman, speaking to 400 business men in San Francisco and replying to Lieut.-Gov. Porter, said, "tell us your wants; nothing will be turned down until it has received our consideration."

Mrs. Sage's gift of Constitution Island to West Point, N. Y., was made possible, it was disclosed, through the patriotism of the owner, Miss Anna Bartlett Warner.

Orville Wright made two successful flights at Fort Myer, Va., breaking all American records.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., on his return from Europe, announced that he would give up automobile racing.

C. W. Trickett, Assistant District Attorney General of Kansas and leader of the recent liquor reform campaign, was fined $500 in the City Court at Kansas City, Kan. Trickett was convicted of accepting an illegal fee in a joint case.

Sheriff Chanler tried to get Harry K. Thaw removed from the Dutchess County jail, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. but his application for removal was denied.

The water in the Ohio River between Pittsburg and Cincinnati was reported to be the lowest in twenty years, tying up navigation for the first time in five years.

Governor Fort of New Jersey approved the proposition to build a state road bordering the ocean from Atlantic Highlands to Cape May.

There was a boom in telephone bonds as the result of the report that E. H. Harriman would introduce the telephone in place of the telegraph for dispatching purposes on his lines.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who has just returned from a trip abroad said that business showed indications of improvement.

The Public Service Commission of Newark, N. J., which for years has enjoyed the lighting monopoly of Newark, is being fought by a new concern which it accuses of having built a secret tunnel.

FOREIGN.

The Trade Union Congress at Nottingham, England, adpoted resolutions regarding an inquiry into the field of industrial assurance and changes in parliamentary procedure.

M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, announced that France and Spain had agreed on the terms of the Moroccan note to the powers.

The Porto Rican House of Delegates met in extra session at San Juan.

Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., of Chicago, was married to Mr. Maldwin Drummond in London.

France and Spain will insist that Mulai Hafid give full guarantees to uphold the terms of the Algeciras convention before recognizing him as Sultan of Morocco.

Rear Admiral Sperry denounced, in an interview at Melbourne, Australia, a studied effort to traduce the character of the men of the fleet, which he said had preceded the battle ships at their ports of call.

A dispatch from Pekin says that the government is alarmed over Japanese encroachments in the Chien-Tao boundary region.

Zayista and Miguelista factions of the Cuban Liberal party have agreed to nominate Jose Miguel Gomez for President and Alfredo Zayas for Vice-President.

Leading officials of the Chinese government denied that the recall of the Minister, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, has been even contemplated.

The two factions of Cuban liberals have united upon General Miguel Gomez as a candidate for the presidency.

The British National Rifle Association, impressed by American performances, has appointed a committee to consider improvements in arms and ammunition suggested by the recent exhibitions at Bisley.

POLITICAL.

State Senator Owen Cassidy, who opposed Gov. Hughes's anti-gambling legislation, was beaten for renomination and announced that he would run independently.

Mr. Taft made sixteen speeches, discussing among other topics, Bryan's heirship, prosperity, panic, railroad regulation and the Philippines.

Mr. Bryan, conferring with Democratic National Committeemen in Chicago, received many assurances of victory. It is probable that he will spend a week on the stump in New York.

Eugene V. Debs, Socialist Presidential candidate, spoke at Des Moines, Muscatine, Iowa City, Grinnell and Newton.

The official notification of Prof. Aaron S. Watkins of his nomination by the Prohibition party as candidate for Vice-President took place at Ada, Ohio. The city was bedecked with flags and banners.

Reports of a bargain between Mr. Taft and Mr. Foraker regarding the Ohio Senatorship were denied at Middle Bass Island, where Mr. Taft is staying.

ACTOR CUTS WIFE TO BITS

Intended to Throw Torso Overboard, But Suspicions Balked Him.

KILLED IN A FRENZY.

Chester Gordon Strips Flesh From Bones and Packs It in Trunk, Ready to Be Scattered on Ocean Between Boston and New York—Confession Follows Arrest.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 10.—Mr. Honora Jordon, wife of Chester S. Jordon, a brother-in-law of Jesse L. Livermore, the cotton speculator of New York, was murdered by her husband at their home at 595 Medford street, Somerville, her body dismembered and its flesh, found in a trunk in a room on Hancock street, this city, whittled in pieces from the bones.

The head and upper leg bones were found in the furnace of their home in Somerville and the hair and scalp in the kitchen stove between the rear covers and the oven top. A part of the entrails had been burned.

Jordon was arrested in a room he had hired on Hancock street, and at the time was sitting coolly beside the trunk containing the woman's skin and flesh, smoking a cigarette.

He says he knocked her downstairs after she had accused him of infidelity and called him a vile name, but he pleads a period of aphasia, during which he went to sleep in his own bed, woke up, went to his kitchen, where the murder was done, and found his wife's nude body cut clean around the vertebra at the neck.

He then began to dismember the the body, got tired, went out and transacted his business as if nothing had happened, returned, finished his work of dismemberment, then slashed the flesh from the frame and planned to dispose of it at sea by sliding it piece by piece over the side of the steamer Yale, which he would have taken to New York if he had not arrived too late.

Such in brief is the crime which a suspicious cab driver disclosed to the world when he notified Sergt. Crowley of station 3 that he believed that he had been carting about for hours a trunk which he thought had been stolen.

Gordon is a giant 6 feet 4 inches in height, weighing more than 200 pounds and only 29 years old. His wife, formerly Irene Shannon of the old Howard chorus and the Marie Arwright company on the road, was small and some years older, probably about 38, though she said she was only 30.

DROUTH RENDERS 5,000 MEN IDLE.

Situation Critical in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and W. Va.

Pittsburg, Sept. 9.—A serious water famine exists in Western-Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia. The drouth extends from as far east as Johnstown, Pa., west to Steubenville, Ohio, and South to the West Virginia State line. From this district alarming reports are being received, indicating that unless a general rainfall of several inches comes soon the keenest suffering will result.

It is estimated that over 5,000 men are idle because of many industries having to suspend operations on account of no water, while the damage to crops and live stock is heavy.

FIVE ARE KILLED IN MINE DISASTER.

Runaway Car Slides Back One Thousand Feet, Striking Train.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 8.—Five men were killed, another is expected to die and five others were seriously injured in a collision at the Warrior Run Colliery, of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, six miles from this city. The men were being hoisted up a slope when a runaway mine car struck a train of mine cars on which were twenty men. Only six escaped injury.

The dead are James Gallagher, Frank Ostrosky, Simon Buscivage, John Torkarchack and Julius Mortz. William Nawadeny was fatally injured. Ostrosky leaves a wife and eight children.

Judge Charles Field.

Athol, Mass., Sept. 10.—Judge Charles Field, 93 years old, died of general debility. He was probably the oldest active Judge in the United States. During the latter part of his illness the business of the court was transacted in his sick chamber. He was an intimate friend of Lincoln. He was a delegate to the Republican Convention in 1860 which nominated Lincoln.

Leo Ditrichstein is Held for Trial.

Stamford, Conn., Sept. 10.—The case against Leo Ditrichstein, the playwright and actor, who was arrested charged with violating the State statutes, in sending a challenge to Major Frederick Schavoir to fight a duel, came up and he was held for the Superior Court under the same bonds of $3,500.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pa., and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Court House, at Bloomsburg, Pa., county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1908,

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, beginning at an iron bolt in the intersection of the southern line of the D. L. & W. R. R. Company's right of way and the eastern line of land known as the McClure Tract, thence along said Railroad south fifty-two degrees thirteen minutes west three hundred feet and six inches to a post, thence by land of Eliza E. Fowler south twenty-six degrees fifty-six minutes east two hundred and forty-four feet to a post, thence north sixty-three degrees four minutes east two hundred and ninety-five feet and six inches to a post in the eastern line of said McClure Tract, thence along the same north twenty-six degrees fifty-six minutes west three hundred feet and six inches to the place of beginning, containing

ONE AND 84-100 ACRES OF LAND.

whereon is erected a certain building located at the intersection of the southern line of the right of way of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company in the Town of Bloomsburg, said county, and the eastern line of a tract of land known as the McClure Farm, and is a

BRICK BREWERY BUILDING

four stories in heighth in front, and three stories in the rear, with a frontage of about fifty feet and a depth of about one hundred and forty-five feet parallel with line of D. L. & W. R. R. and was built for the purpose of a brewery for the manufacture of brewed and malt liquors and extracts.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of John Keim vs. The Bloomsburg Brewing Company, and to be sold as the property of The Bloomsburg Brewing Company.

CHAS. B. ENT, Sheriff.
Fred Ikeler, Attorney. 9 3-4t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estate of the respective decedents and minors, that the following Administrators, Executors and Guardians accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Wills of Columbia County, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, Pa., on Monday, September 28th, A. D., 1908, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day.

No. 1. First and final account of Allen Z. McHenry, Administrator of the estate of Theodosia B. McHenry, deceased, late of Jackson township.

No. 2. First and final account of William Beishline, Administrator of the estate of Joseph H. Beishline, deceased, late of Greenwood township.

No. 3. First and final account of William Chrisman, Administrator of the estate of Alvaretta A. Lockard, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 4. First and final account of W. C. VanHouten, Administrator of the estate of Margaret VanHouten, deceased, late of Berwick, Pa.

No. 5. First and final account of Owen McCarthy, Executor of the estate of Mary J. Barry, deceased, late of Centralia, Pa.

No. 6. First and final account of J. H. Shoemaker and E. G. Dymond, Executors of the estate of John Hufford, deceased, late of Fishing Creek township.

No. 7. First and final account of John R. Herring, Administrator of the estate of Sarah E. Johnson, deceased, late of Pine township.

No. 8. First and partial account of J. D. and W. K. Armstrong, Executors of the estate of David W. Armstrong, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 9. First and final account of Jacob W. Raup, Administrator of the estate of David Raup, deceased, late of Catawissa township.

No. 10. First and final account of Ella Harman, Executrix of the estate of A. F. Harman, deceased, late of Catawissa Borough, Pa.

No. 11. First and final account of George W. Zimmerman, Administrator of the estate of Lewis Zimmerman, deceased, late of Cleveland township.

No. 12. First and final account of John E. Welliver, Executor of the estate of Charles Haven Johnson, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 13. First and final account of V. P. Eves, Executor of the estate of Elizabeth McEwen, deceased, late of Greenwood township.

No. 14. First and final account of J. B. Robison, Executor of the estate of Phoebe Trump, deceased, late of Scott township.

No. 15. First and final account of Ralp R. John, Executor of the estate of John Huffnogle, deceased, late of Fishing Creek township.

No. 16. First and final account of R. R. Ikeler, Trustee of the person and estate of Rebecca Fisher, created by the will of Charles Conner, deceased, late of Orangeville, Pa.

FRANK W. MILLER,
Register's Office, Register.
Bloomsburg, Pa., Aug. 29, 1908.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County and will be presented to the said Court on Monday, September 28th, A. D. 1908 and confirmed ni si, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter, will be confirmed absolute.

1. First and final account of Amos and R. C. Buckalew, trading under the firm name of "Buckalew Brothers" as filed by Margaret C. Buckalew, Executor of Amos Buckalew and Mary E. Buckalew, Executor of R. C. Buckalew.

2. First ond final account of T. R. Hyde, Receiver of the Bloomsburg Lumber and Manufacturing Company.

3. First and final account of Oliver C. Weaver, Committee of Peter J. Weaver, a lunatic.

C. M. TERWILLIGEK,
Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office
Bloomsburg, Pa., Sept. 2, 1908.

HOUSE CLEANING ON A SHIP

Process of Tidying Up a Transatlantic Liner.

IS DONE TWICE A MONTH

The Work Goes on With Clock-like Precision—Every Man and Boy Knows His Post and What is Expected of Him—Two Miles of Decks to Scrub.

In all households "spring cleaning" is very properly regarded as an ordeal, but it does not often occur. The case is vastly different with one of the modern transatlantic liners, however, where a most thorough house cleaning takes place twice a month, and that without the aid of a single woman!

No sooner has the last immigrant got ashore with his bundles than boys with gongs go clanging down the immense decks; and from the great saloons right down to the stokeholes the small army of men making up the liner's crew are made aware that house-cleaning is about to begin.

The great life-boats are swung out and back and found to be in good condition. The first officer roars unintelligible orders through a megaphone, and work begins with machine-like precision. There may be fifty thousand pieces of linen to be sorted and counted, done up in sacks, sent to the laundry, and recounted and put away on their return. There are something like thirty thousand pieces of silver to be counted, sorted and cleaned; fifty thousand items of glass, and double that number of dishes and cooking utensils to be dealt with by washers and polishers. There may well be from five to seven hundred staterooms to be cleaned in every corner with scrupulous care.

There are probably fifty or sixty bathrooms to be cleaned, and a small army of men is let loose in the vast dining-saloon of the ship, where perhaps seven hundred and fifty people may be seated at once.

Another and smaller army attacks the second saloon. Deft-handed sweepers, dusters and cleaners are in every part of the great drawing room. Outside there may be two miles of decks to scrub, and the same "mileage" of rugs and carpets to be beaten in the open air. Hundreds of mattresses are to be put out in the sun and some of them remade.

The work goes with clock-like precision. A smaller liner with accommodation for about seventeen hundred first- and second-class passengers, has been cleaned with exquisite care in exactly four and thirty hours from the time the bell-boys first clanged their gong. If the great ship makes fast to her pier in the morning and discharges her passengers before noon, the housecleaning starts promptly at one. If, however, she docks later in the afternoon, or at night, the house-cleaning signal is given at six o'clock the next morning.

It need hardly be said that every man and boy knows his post and what is expected of him. Scaffoldings are built about the great smoke stacks, and up here painters scrape and lay on new coats. The next day may find them at work on the hull. Stalwart sailors are washing down the walls of the deck-houses. The stewards are stripping the berths in the staterooms; and the linen steward with his staff, is counting the soiled linen with amazing rapidity. The table-stewards are busy in the great saloons with their silver; there are boys in the pantry washing dishes with most unboylike alacrity. The head steward, with a telephone by his side and a line of subordinates before him, is busy with accounts, breakage losses, and the like. He divides the staterooms into groups of ten, with a "captain" over each group.

House-cleaning in the steerage quarters is, of course, much simpler, though not less thorough. Everything that might be injured is first of all removed, and then various lengths of hose are brought into play, throwing tremendously powerful streams of water.

The men are, of course, barefooted, and are followed by their mates wielding brooms, brushes and scrubcloths. There are stalwart men even down in the hold, getting it ready for fresh mountains of baggage and cargo. The tremendously powerful engines now still and silent, are likewise being overhauled, polished and oiled, and in less time than it would take one of our housewives to clean her little suburban or country dwelling, the ship is suddenly pronounced "ready," to receive two or three thousand more or less fastidious passengers.

How Snakes Hear.

Snakes have no external ears, but inside the head the ear bone are very crude. Snakes "hear," however, by feeling vibration of sound on their delicate scaly covering, and searching for sound vibrations by protruding the wonderfully sensitive tongue, which is filled with thousands of microscopic nerves. Their sight is very keen in distinguishing moving objects.—St. Nicholas.

1200 To the Acre.

The world's population could be contained in Delaware if it were as congested as eleven New York City blocks, at the rate of 1200 people to the acre.

Of Interest To Women.

To such women as are not seriously out of health, but who have exacting duties to perform, either in the way of household cares or in social duties and functions which seriously tax their strength, as well as to nursing mothers, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has proved a most valuable supporting tonic and invigorating nervine. By its timely use, much serious sickness and suffering may be avoided. The operating table and the surgeons' knife, would, it is believed, seldom have to be employed if this most valuable woman's remedy were resorted to in good time. The "Favorite Prescription" has proven a great boon to expectant mothers by preparing the system for the coming of baby, thereby rendering childbirth safe, easy, and almost painless.

Bear in mind, please that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is not a secret or patent medicine, against which the most intelligent people are quite naturally averse, because of the uncertainty as to their composition and harmless character, but is a MEDICINE OF KNOWN COMPOSITION, a full list of all its ingredients being printed, in plain English, on every bottle-wrapper. An examination of this list of ingredients will disclose the fact that it is non-alcoholic in its composition, chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine taking the place of the commonly used alcohol, in its make-up. In this connection it may not be out of place to state that the "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce is the only medicine put up for the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, and sold through druggists, all the ingredients of which have the unanimous endorsement of all the leading medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice, and that too as remedies for the ailments for which "Favorite Prescription" is recommended.

A little book of these endorsements will be sent to any address, post-paid, and absolutely *free* if you request same by postal card, or letter, of Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take as candy.

THE WISE USE OF MONEY.

The True Meaning of Economy Is Not Saving Carefully.

"We had a discussion the other day on economy," said Cynthia, "and we found that it did not mean not spending, but, rather, the best use of one's means, so that we may talk about the economy of the very rich as well as the economy of the not rich. She who spends $10,000 a year on frocks may spend it economically or brainlessly; in fact, economy means administration—the administration of one's means.

"Another thing we decided was that the cleverest economists of small means were those who had had at some time or other the liberal education of being rich. The woman who has had always to economize is only partly educated. She must, to be really successful, have had either the administration of larger means or else must have had examples close to her from which she could copy. And in this conection I always remember a story I heard of a moderately well-off young man who chose as his wife one of the daughters of a $1,000 a year clergyman, thinking she would be so versed in economies she would make the very best use of his income. But a hideous surprise awaited him. She had not the least idea what to do with greater means; in fact, she made a wretched appearance before the world with his income, and finally got into debt. The unfortunate young man would have had his household infinitely better administered by a girl brought up in a rich family, who would have learned how to get the best value for a good household allowance. There is no mistake about it that spending needs education as well as saving."

Full Evening Dress of Long Ago.

This was a fashionable full dress for evening in the year 1809. In those days, I wonder, were girls worried in their sleep by dreaming that they found themselves in their night garments out in the cold world alone?

Night Garment of 1809.

Everyone seems to have this ridiculous dream from which she wakes up in a fright; but I don't think such a dream would have frightened that damsel dated 1809. How the beauty specialists must have flourished in those days.—London Gentlewoman.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.

"THE ROAD OF ANTHRACITE."

If you contemplate spending the Summer months in Florida or California, call upon our local ticket agent for particulars.

. . . PRINTING . . .

MUCH of the work that is done in this office is of kinds that can be done by hand only. Nine-tenths of all job printing done in any country office must be done by hand. It can't be done with a machine.

This office is fully equipped to do all kinds of printing at the lowest prices consistent with good work.

A Large Stock is Carried in

ENVELOPES, LETTER HEADS, NOTE HEADS,

BILL HEADS, STATEMENTS, SHIPPING TAGS,

BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, INVITATIONS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, CARD BOARD,

BOOK PAPERS, COVER PAPERS, &c.

And Everything in the Printing Line

If you have been a customer of ours, you know the character of our work. If not, we shall be glad to fill a trial order. Among other things in our line are

Dodgers, Posters, Sale Bills, Pamphlets, Books, Receipts, Orders, Check Books, Ruled Work, Halftones, Line Cuts, Engraved Work, Stock Certificates, Bonds, &c., &c.

No trouble to show goods and give estimates.

The Columbian Printing House,

GEO. E. ELWELL, PROPRIETOR.

Entrance First Floor, through Roys' Jewelry Store.
Next to Bloomsburg National Bank. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Professional Cards.

H. A. McKILLIP
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Columbian Building 2nd Floor
Bloomsburg, Pa.

A. N. YOST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Wirt Building, Court House Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

RALPH. R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Ent Building, next to Court House
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office Over First National Bank.
Bloomsburg, Pa,

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office Corner of 3rd and Main Sts.
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office with Grant Herring,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
In Orangeville Wednesday each week

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg
Bloomsburg, Pa.

J. H. MAIZE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE AGENT
Office in Townsend's Building
Bloomsburg, Pa,

N U. FUNK
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Ent's Building, Court House Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS.
N. W. Corne Main and Centre Sts.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World, and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their office.

DR. W. H. HOUSE
SURGEON DENTIST
Office Barton's Building, Main below Market, Bloomsburg, Pa
All styles of work done in a superior manner. All work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Open all hours during the day

DR. M. J. HESS
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
Crown and bridge work a specialty
Corner Main and Centre streets
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Columbia & Montour Telephone.

J. J. BROWN, M. D.
THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes tested and fitted with glasses.
No Sunday work.
311 Market St., Bloomsburg, Pa.
Hours 10 to 8 Telephone

J. S. JOHN M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 410 Main St
7-30-1y BLOOMSBURG, PA

EDWARD J. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office, Liddicot Building, Locust Ave.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office :—Ent building, 11-16-99

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wells' Building, over W. McK. Reber's Hardware Store, Bloomsburg.
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

Montour Telephone. Bell Telephone.
H. BIFRMAN, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
Office and Residence, Fourth St.
Office Hours : 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
5:30 to 8 p. m.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. WATSON McKELVY,
Fire Insurance Agent.
Represent twelve of the strongest companies in the world, among which are
Franklin, of Phila. Penna. Phila.
Queen of N. Y. Westchester, N. Y.
North America, Phila.
Office: Clark Building, 2nd Floor.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1908.

STATE ROADS DON'T LAST.

W. F. Hill, Master of the State Grange, Criticizes Highway Department.

W. F. Hill, master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, in an address at Williams Grove, said:

"The roads built under the supervision of the state highway department have cost an average of between $8,000 and $9,000 per mile, and almost everywhere I find they soon become unsatisfactory and in two or three years get to be a serious menace to the very movement they are intended to encourage.

"The smoothly rolled, fine oval surface looks very pretty for the first few months, but veneer work in road construction will not last. The thin bottom layer of comparatively small stone, often laid on soft dirt recently graded, will not support an average sized load in the spring of the year, and ruts and depressions result.

"The functions of the highway department were designed to be educational and helpful, not secretive or dictatorial. It was the intent of this law that the department should issue frequent bulletins to the township supervisors, giving expert information upon the value of different materials for road purposes, for sewers, bridges, etc. Let the commonwealth instruct and enthuse farmers everywhere in these lines, and then pay 50 per cent of the expenses on the township road and we will have a big army working for general road betterment.

"The state highway department takes the whole matter away from any control by the people locally, and with its almost universal practice of permitting the running up of a large bill for 'extras' above the contract price the taxpayers find themselves obligated in a much larger sum than was expected.

"In many parts of the state this $9,000 per mile would make five or six miles of good gravel or compact earth road, and if built under the direction of competent engineering advice would meet all local requirements, could be maintained in good condition under competent direction from the state highway department, and would be a better road for more months in more years than the present kind will ever be."

Fall Fashion Notes.

"Girdles, belts and sashes are all very fashionable this season," says Grace Margaret Gould, the Fashion Editor of *Farm and Fireside*. "The narrow belt is no longer the vogue. Wide effects are in demand. Many of the models are made of folds of satin, and fasten at one side with a flat satin rosette and two long ends. Often the girdle ends and sash ends are finished with fringe.

"The early fall imported costumes show much braiding and many buttons as their trimming. Very large buttons are used, and among the novelties are bone buttons having a satin center. The satin is either black or matches the color of the gown.

"For fall many somber colors will be worn and very much black. Smoke gray will be favored for tailor-made suits, and both dark blue and deep green will be much worn. Revers and cuffs on tailored suits will often be of black satin. Paris is showing these dark tailored suits with a touch of bright color in the waistcoat, which may be of satin or velvet.

"In skirts for fall many models will button straight up the front. In the way of a little neck fad velvet dog collars are to the fore. They are made of black velvet ribbon and fasten at the back with clasps and bows. They are worn quite as much with high-necked dresses as for evening wear when the waist is cut out a little at the neck."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County. }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
[Seal] Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

THE STEAM PLANT.

[Continued from 1st Page.]

mortgage, had no power or authority to agree that the receiver should sell the real estate of the company free from all liens and incumbrances, yet the said trustee voluntarily become a party to the record. His becoming a party to the record affects the bond holders, among them the exceptants with notice of the Court's decree that the sale should be made free and clear of all incumbrances.

"Further, it appeared upon the hearing had upon the exceptions that the excepting bondholders had personal notice of the Court's decree and that the receiver would sell the property of company free and discharged from all liens and incumbrances. It is now too late for the excepting boudholders to successfully object to the confirmation of the sale. The principle of equitable estoppel as applied to a case of this kind is stated in Gluck on Receivers pages 449 and 450.

"In Wallace vs. Loomis 97 U. S. 146 a decision quoted with approval by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, appointed a receiver with power to raise money upon certificates which should be first liens on the property. The final decree declared that the money raised by loan or advanced by the receivers and expended on the road pursuant to the order, were a lien paramount to the first mortgage and should be paid out of the proceeds of the sale before the first bonds were paid. A holder of second mortgage bonds objected to this priority. The trustees of such second mortgage were parties to the action and had due notice of the application for a receiver but made no objections. It was held that the bondholders of the second mortgage being represented by their trustees, were bound by the order made and could not object to giving the certificates priority.

"If the contention of the exceptants is sound in law, viz: that the $20,000 mortgage was a first lien, and was not and could not be discharged by the receiver's sale, they have not been hurt by the sale and therefore not in a position to successfully object to the confirmation of the sale. If their contention is sound and the lien of the mortgage was not discharged, the property originally bound by the mortgage can still be reached by them.

"And now September 7, 1908, the exception is accordingly dismissed and the return of sale is confirmed absolutely.

By the Court,
Charles C. Evans, P. J."

"And now, September 7, 1908, at request of counsel for the exceptants, an exception is noted and bill sealed.

By the Court,
Charles C. Evans, P. J."

Washing Curtains.

To wash white lace curtains first shake the curtains free from all dust, then lay in cold water to loosen the dirt. When the water is quite brown looking squeeze out the curtains and place in a bath of warm soapsuds. If the water is hard add borax or ammonia. Wash with the hands (not board) until clean, then wring and cover with boiling, soapy water. Allow them to remain in it 15 minutes, then squeeze out and rinse in clear water first, then in water slightly blued. While the curtains are being soaked the starch may be made. This should be mixed with boiling water and stirred smooth, in order to free it from lumps. Then the curtains are thoroughly saturated with the starch and put on curtain stretchers or pinned out on a sheet placed on the floor.—*Farm and Fireside.*

$1.50 to Mauch Chunk and Return

Sunday, September 27th, via "The Reading." Special train leaves Bloomsburg at 7:38 a. m. Returning leaves Mauch Chunk at 5:30 p. m. 9-10-3t.

Low Water.

According to the Sayre *Times-Record*, the Susquehanna river is the lowest it has been since 1804. The records of the depth of the water show that last year the stream was very low. It was almost a record-breaker. It was only beaten by the record of 1804, but this year the river is lower than last year, and is now as low as the lowest record extant. C. E. Loetzer, manager of the Sayre water company, has guage marks on the company's intake in the middle of the Susquehanna, and he says that the water is now one inch lower than any time last year.

The river here is lower than it has been for years. At Almedia they are shoveling coal from the river bottom, which is dry in places.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Sewage Disposal.

State Should Aid to Construct Systems for the Protection of the Water Supply.

The convention of third-class cities at Altoona, in considering the cost of changing the sewage disposal systems of the municipalities of the state to conform to safety and decency is agreed that it will nearly bankrupt even the more prosperous, and a resolution recommending that the general fund should be asked to contribute a part has met with favor. While the streams of the state are at their present low-water stage, as health statistics show, little better than reeking channels of waste, pollution and contagion, and while this pollution is getting worse all the time, any sudden radical change is not likely, and the expense of sewage disposal will not perhaps be so prohibitive as is anticipated. But the rural population doesn't, as a rule, pollute streams and is practically independent of consequences. The few offenders here are easily reached and restrained.

Items of Interest.

The Hongkong harbor has a water area of ten miles, and is regarded as one of the finest in the world.

New York's death rate is less than it was one year ago, about in the proportion of 1,219 a week, as against 1,343.

The German Baptist brethren have organizations in 41 of the States, with 1,154 churches, an increase of 58 over the last report.

Peru, in the opinion of Professor Guarini, might rank among the leading industrial States of the world by the utilization of electric power and electric smelting.

A Young Men's Christian Association building that cost to build and equip more than a million dollars is to be opened in Philadelphia this fall, with Walter M. Wood of Chicago, in charge as secretary.

Four little Angora goats, drawing a small conveyance and their master, are making a trip across the American continent from San Diego, Cal., to New York, says Popular Mechanics. The goats travel on an average 15 miles a day.

It has been figured that by 1950, 45 harvests hence, the United States will have a population which, at the average rate of 6½ bushels of wheat a person, will require a full billion of bushels of wheat for bread and seed.

Special Campaign Offer.

Here is an excellent offer and opportunity to keep in touch with the Presidential campaign and what the world is doing. Give your postmaster, newsdealer or rural carrier $1.00 and "The Philadelphia Press" The Great Metropolitan Daily, will be mailed to you six days each week until January 1. This is a very liberal offer and a great reduction price and is good only during the Presidential campaign.

"The Philadelphia Press" contains all the up to-date political news, is always accurate and reliable. It contains the best market reports, all the news of the world of sport. You can get the Summer resort news and also a daily page for women. It is truly the one great home newspaper. Hand your order in at once, for this offer is good only a short time. Do it now, for this is the only way to keep posted.

A fine new line of Wedding invitations just received at this office.

The Care of Lamps.

The care of lamps is an extremely important detail in the mechanism of the household. Unless it fulfills its duty of burning clearly and brightly, a lamp is of no use whatever. And it cannot fulfill this duty unless all of its parts are kept free from dust and superfluous oil. If a lamp burns with a disagreeable oily odor, and there is no leak or other obvious defect, its parts need boiling. Take the lamp apart as much as possible, put the pieces in a kettle, cover them with cold water to which a handful of washing soda has been added, and bring to a boil. Remove the parts, and after drying thoroughly, adjust them. Very often this treatment is all that a "smelly" lamp requires. All lamps should be boiled in this way but once a month.—*Farm and Fireside.*

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

Chas. P. Elwell announces that he will be pleased to receive all former pupils on violin and pianoforte, as well as new ones. Latest and best methods.

Terms strictly cash by the lesson or month. Address Hotel Hidlay, Bloomsburg, or call up on Bell 'phone any afternoon between 1 and 2. tf

Russel at Wilkes-Barre.

Charles T. Russell of Pittsburg, the famous religious lecturer, who lectured at Wilkes-Barre last fall on "To Hell and Back," will lecture again at the same city at the Nesbitt Theatre, 10:30 a. m., Sunday the 13th. His subject will be "Overthrow of Satan's Empire." In Mr. Russell's recent British tour he spoke to immense audiences, 5,000 at Glasgow, Scotland, and like numbers other cities. In America he preaches to packed theatres. People are turned away everywhere.

Mr. Russell is one of those men who hold an audience spell bound by his grasp of the Bible. As president of the Bible Society, author of the well known "Studies in the Scripture," and editor of a popular religious magazine, he is regarded by many as the most profound Bible student of the age, with a vital and stirring message for our times.

As a part of the observance of its fiftieth anniversary by Susquehanna University, at Selinsgrove, it is proposed to place on the campus a fine memorial sundial. On November 24 it will be 50 years since Drs. Kurtz and Ziegler were inaugurated as theological professors and Dr. Kurtz as superintendent or president, so it is planned to have the dial in place for the exercises that will be held on that day, which will hereafter be regularly observed as Founders' day. The cost of the dial will be from $75 to $100. It will be paid for by the former students and friends of the Missionary Institute and of Susquehanna University.

Foot Binding in China.

It was in the year 970 that the first foot binding took place in China. For more than nine centuries this cruel and absurd custom has been a sign of aristocracy. It stands for all that woman has endured, and is the visible mark of mental, physical and moral helplessness. Now the acknowledged Chinese aristocrats among the new women in this country who have witnessed the firm broad tread of our American women, have begun a revolt against this barbarous practice.

A Once Famous Singer.

Mme. Emma Babnigg, the famous singer, who died recently in Vienna at the age of 80, was for half a century one of the most celebrated vocalists of Europe, 230 operas being included in her repertoire. Mme. Babnigg was in her time received by Queen Victoria, the Emperor Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugenie, all of whom corresponded with her. Among her friends were Schumann, Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn, Wagner, Weber and Liszt.

Food for the Invalid.

Never ask a sick person what she would like to eat or drink. Let the meals always be nicely cooked and their exact nature unknown till they appear. Little surprises in the way of food do much to tempt the appetite.

The Women of Germany.

The subordinate condition of German women is outwardly manifested in certain manners of the street and public places. In the city of Berlin women receive [illegible] that would seem quite shocking in New York or Boston.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

Notice is hereby given that the following Widows' Appraisements will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, on Monday, September 28th, A. D. 1908 by the Clerk of said Court and confirmed ni si, and unless exceptions are filed to same within four days they will be confirmed finally.

Estate of Joseph Buck, late of Montour township, deceased, realty $100.00.

Estate of Wm. U. Parker, late of Greenwood township, deceased, personalty $300.00.

Estate of W. Clark Richart, late of Bloomsburg, deceased, personalty $300.

Estate of W. E. Mausteller, late of Catawissa Borough, deceased, personalty $18.10; realty $225.00.

Estate of Jeremiah R. Fowler, late of Bloomsburg, deceased, personalty $300.

Estate of C. C. Kellogg, late of ——— deceased, personalty $115.75.

Estate of George E. Lewis, late of Bloomsburg, deceased, personalty $227.

Estate of Daniel Sterner, late of Bloomsburg, deceased, realty $300.00.

Estate of James McHale, late of Centralia Borough, deceased, realty $300.

Estate of Steward A. Ash, late of Briar Creek township, deceased, personalty $300.00.

Estate of Michael Bubis, late of Conyngham township, deceased, personalty $300.00.

Estate of Jacob S. Webb, late of Pine township, deceased, personalty $95.25; realty $204.75.

Estate of William B. Litwhiler, late of Locust township, deceased, personalty $300.00.

C. M. TERWILLIGER,
Clerk's Office, Clerk O. C.
Bloomsburg, Pa., Sept. 2, 1908.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA

Estate of James McHale, deceased.

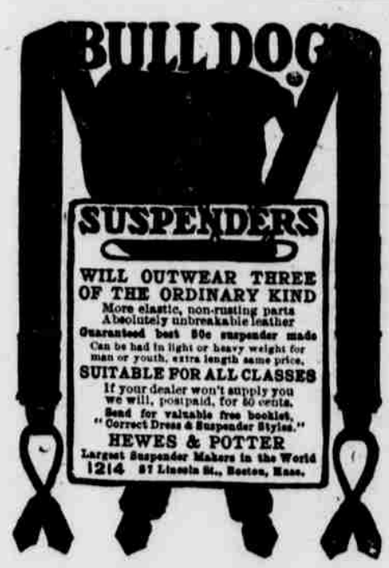
Notice is hereby given that Honora McHale, widow of decedent, has presented to and filed in said Court her petition with the return and inventory and appraisement of the real estate of said decedent elected to be retained and set aside to her under the Act of June 4th, 1883, and that the same will be approved by the Court on the 4th Monday of September, 1908, unless exceptions thereto be filed before that time.

EDWARD J. FLYNN,
8-30-3t. Attorney for Petitioner.

Alexander Brothers & Co.,
—DEALERS IN—
Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, and Confectionery.
—o—
Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.
PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.
HAVE YOU SMOKED A
ROYAL BUCK or JEWEL CIGAR?
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.
ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF
Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains
You Will Find a Nice Line at
W. H. BROWER'S
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

WHY WE LAUGH.
"A Little Nonsense Now and Then,
Is Relished by the Wisest Men."
Judge's Quarterly, $1.00 a year
Judge's Library, $1.00 a year
Sis Hopkins' Mon., $1.00 a year
On receipt of **Twenty Cents,** we will enter your name for three months' trial subscription for either of these bright witty, and humorous journals, or for **One Dollar** will add **Leslie's Weekly** or **Judge** for the same period of time Address
Judge Company
225 Fourth Avenue **New York**
3-21


BULLDOG
SUSPENDERS
WILL OUTWEAR THREE OF THE ORDINARY KIND
More elastic, non-rusting parts
Absolutely unbreakable leather
Guaranteed best 50c suspender made
Can be had in light or heavy weight for man or youth, extra length same price.
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLASSES
If your dealer won't supply you we will, postpaid, for 50 cents.
Send for valuable free booklet, "Correct Dress & Suspender Styles."
HEWES & POTTER
Largest Suspender Makers in the World
1214 87 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

W. L. 'Douglas
AND
Packard Shoes
are worn by more men than any other shoes made.
Come in and let us
Fit You With a Pair
W. H. MOORE,
Corner Main and Iron Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Our Pianos
are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:
CHAS. M. STIEFF,
HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.
—o—
IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & CO. AND BOWLBY.
—o—
This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.
—o—
WASH MACHINES
Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.
—o—
J. SALTZER,
Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.
BLOOMSBURG, PA

Visiting cards and Wedding invitations at the COLUMBIAN office. tf

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1908.

THE COLUMBIAN.

SUPPLEMENT.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE OF BANK DEPOSITS DEBATED AT BEDFORD

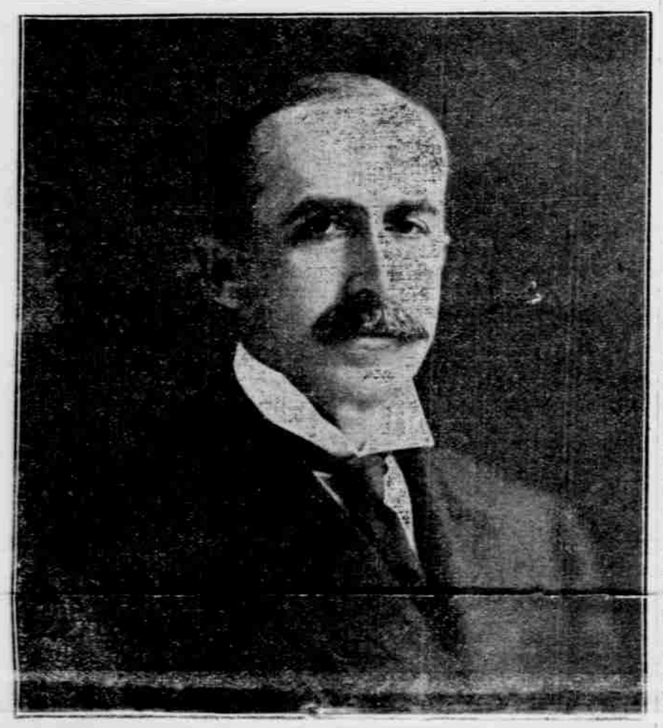
THE CRUCIAL FEATURE OF THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM DISCUSSED BY HON. JOHN G. M'HENRY AT BEDFORD SPRINGS.

Bedford Springs, Pa., Sept. 9.—The feature of the second days' session of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association in annual session here, was the address of Hon. John G. McHenry, of Columbia county, in support of the proposition that the Federal government ought to guarantee deposits in banks. The opposite side of the proposition was supported by Mr. James J. Buchanan, President of the Pittsburg Trust Company.

Mr. McHenry said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

Your accomplished Chairman has invited me to present the argument of the people in the case of the Banks vs. the people now up for trial before this splendid body of jurymen.



JOHN G. McHENRY.

The question under debate is: Shall Congress enact a law levying a reasonable tax on National Banks, permitting all banks to avail themselves of the privilege, as an insurance fund for the protection of the depositor?"

In speaking for the people on the affirmative side of this great question, I realize to the fullest extent that I am addressing a jury of men the majority of whose minds are already adversely fixed. But I respectfully ask that you at least let your minds open to conviction and in a receptive mood to receive my argument. The final solution of this important question will be largely a question of human judgment. You may be right, and I may be wrong or I may be right and you may be wrong. We are dealing with a fundamental principle and because I may favor it, it does not necessarily follow that I am right nor because the big bankers of the country oppose the measure, it does not necessarily follow that they are right, but when the great mass of American people finally make up their minds upon any great public question, past history records them always in the right; so it will be with this question, the final decision, for it is a fundamental question and cannot be decided by mere argument. The American people as a whole embrace the Christian religion, yet there are many unbelievers who can marshal an astounding array of facts and eloquence with what they consider conclusive proof that the Christian Religion is all wrong—So it will be with my brilliant opponnet who is to follow me taking the negative side of this question, whom I have no doubt honestly belives he is right but you must remember the "fake" profit idea back of his argument and the infidelity of his teaching as applied to the banking religion.

You have a condition confronting you—not a theory. You must accept either a form of guarantee of Deposit or a Postal Savings Bank. Because the people demand that their earnings shall be protected. To argue that they are already protected is not sufficient. This is a people's Government and after the public mind is fully made up the people always get what they want. The predatory interests and the politicians may thwart the people's wishes for a time but in the end the people will rule. If you choose you may have a voice in moulding their final opinion upon these great financial questions and help frame the law but if you continue to show the same indifference which characterized you during our recent currency legislation you must accept the law as given to you and abide by the result.

Is It Right and Will It Pay?

When the honest legislator is called upon to consider a public question, he has but one predominant thought for his guidance, is it right? When the banker or business man approaches any question relating to his business he has but one predominant thought—Will it pay?

I hope to prove to the satisfaction of both the unbiased Law Maker and the Banker that a form of Federal Guarantee of bank deposits is not only right and sound as a fundamental principle of Banking economics but that it will pay—and I also shall prove that a Postal Savings Bank law would be a menace to the banking interests of the country and to the welfare of our people.

For the intelligent consideration of this question, I beg your indulgence that it may be taken up in a systematic way. Let us consider briefly:

First, is the Banking business a public or a private business?

Second, what is the real mission of a Bank?

Third, would a form of Federal Guarantee help, or retard the true mission of a Bank?

Fourth, Will it pay?

Is the Banking Business a public or a private Business? That depends altogether on how you run your Bank. In the early history of Banking, the business was confined exclusively to men of great wealth who carried on the business of loaning their own money to the borrowing public. Later on in the natural evolution of the business, Banks began to receive moneys in trust from the people. So rapidly did the business develop that it was deemed necessary for the public welfare that same form of Governmental supervision should be devised until finally we have the National Bank act authorizing the issuing of Federal charters for the operation of National Banks and our several States issuing State charters for the operation of State Banks. So if you are running a private Bank, and some of the best banks I know are private banks, simply using your own money and not receiving money on deposit from the general public then the Government, National or State, has no constitutional right to interfere with you nor would they interfere with you under this proposed Guarantee.

If you are running a private Bank with your own money and not with public money, then your failures or losses are of no concern to the general public nor to the Government. But if, upon the other hand, you have asked either the State or the Federal Government to give you a special charter and are receiving money on deposit from the general public, then your Bank immediately becomes a public institution and the Government issuing your charter owes a moral obligation to the public to surround the business with such safeguards as will insure the public against loss.

In this connection and under this head I want to answer in advance one of the arguments which my opponent will produce, and that is,

Why Not Guarantee All Lines of Buisness?

He will argue that if the Government is to guarantee the Banking Business why not guarantee the business of the merchant, the manufacturer, and the farmer. The absurdity of this form of argument carries with it its own rebuttal as being unworthy of earnest consideration. Under a form of Federal Guarantee the overnment does not guarantee the Banking Business—it does not release the stockholder's liability, it merely requires the Bank to return the Depositors' money any time they call for it by levying a reasonable tax upon the Banks for that purpose. It puts the Banks in a position to meet any demand their depositors may make and that which is most important, removes the dangerous elements of fear and distrust from the depositors mind which at the same time, removes his desire to withdraw his deposits more rapidly than he needs them in his daily use.

The Government would never pay a dollar out of the People's Treasury but would simply act as a Trustee to receive and disburse this insurance fund.

Does the farmer or the merchant or the manufacturer receive a National charter from the Government, that the Goverment should guarantee his business? No. Why have you National Bankers asked for a Federal charter? Because you believe it is an advantage for you to do so and because you believe it inspires greater confidence upon the part of the public. The great structure of the Banking Business of the country is built upon confidence. Any law or any condition which helps to increase public confidence by surrounding the business with fundamental safeguards is a good law and will work a great benefit not only to the country but will bring about greater profits to the banks themselves. Furthermore, the merchant, the manufacturer or the farmer may fail, but his failure has to do only with himself and his immediate creditors but when a Bank fails it involves the stockholders, the depositors and the business interests of the whole community.

With the issuance of a federal charter authorizing one to establish a national bank your business is no longer a private business but becomes a public institution. You have asked for the charter because you believe it will insure greater profits to you as stockholders. Therefore it is but fair, right and equitable that the government shall act as a medium for the public welfare in conserving the mutual interests of the stockholders, the officers, depositors and borrowers of the community.

Cause of Bank Failures.

Banks never fail except for one of three specific causes—violation or neglect of the banking laws upon the part of the officers or directors; bad investments, which is one cause of a hundred or embezzlement upon the part of the cashier or officers. In either of these cases a failure might have been prevented by a close surveillance upon the part of the Government. This being true, I hold that the Government is, to a certain extent, an accessory before the fact in every national bank failure, and the **United States Government should either withdraw entirely from the banking business OR ASSUME ITS** rights and privileges by guarding the business in the interest of the public welfare still more closely.

The national banking business of this country is operated upon a strictly scientific basis and properly officered and the present laws lived up to there is no reasonable excuse for any national bank failure, and in all the history of American banking we have yet to record the first failure of any national bank where the laws have been rigidly observed.

A Bank That as Once Been Successful Should Never Be Closed.

Banks will make bad loans and meet with losses just the same as a manufacturer or merchant will make bad sales and have his losses, but where a bank is so located as to supply a public necessity and with a line of deposits to make it profitable there is no reason under the sun why that bank should close its doors, and under the operation of my proposed bill there will never be any more bank failures or suspensions.

The application of the proposed law would work with automatic and scientific precision, and if losses have been sustained to the extent of impairing the surplus and capital of a bank, the Comptroller has it in his power to remove the cause and, **Instead of closing the doors, the banks go on doing business.** There has never yet been a bank failure within the limit of my observation or knowledge, but, the cause of the failure being removed, the **business reorganized, public confidence restored,** the bank has invariably recovered its losses and continued as a dividend paying proposition to its stockholders. A most striking proof of this truth is found in the recent Knickerbocker Trust Company suspension which closed by the arbitrary action of a clearing house committee, and within eight months is found in a solvent condition and is now doing a prosperous business with nearly forty million of deposits.

In providing a Government guarantee there would never be an additional tax levied to meet any loss, for there never would be any extraordinary withdrawal of deposits, and so long as the banker can rely with a reasonable degree of certainty that his deposits will remain at a normal state he can tell with very great accuracy just how far he can extend his accommodations to the merchant and manufacturer and general borrower, and thus increase his earning capacity to the fullest limit. He can tell what loans can be safely renewed, as well as what new loans can be made. Our recent panic, as far as the country at large is concerned, was caused more by fright upon the part of the banker than upon the part of the depositor. The average banker is not only an honest man, but a man of the highest character in his community and one who prides himself upon being able to give his depositors their money when they ask for it. So, when a condition of panic exists each conservative banker wants to keep his own institution strong, and is forced **to call in outstanding loans, and to refuse to grant any new loans.** While in many cases there is no real justification for this procedure, and notwithstanding the harm he works upon his individual community and as an integral part of the banking system of the country contributes his share of harm toward the country, yet he cannot be censured, for the reason that he does not know how soon his depositors may be frightened and line up in front of his window demanding cash, so a form of a guarantee which will satisfy the depositor under any and all conditions is just as essential for the benefit of the banker as it is for the depositor, and still more **is it essential for the fair interests of the borrower.**

In the individual management of an incorporated bank and the laws which govern it, there are four separate interests to be conserved, viz: The Government either National or State, the stockholders, the depositors and the borrowers. Under our modern system of banking there seems to have developed a new type of bank manager who believes that the sole right in a bank is centered entirely within the stockholder. This type may justly be styled the Wall Street Banker.

So filled are they with the "divine right" idea that Bankers of this class look upon their deposits as their own money and therefore for their exclusive benefit. They chafe under any and all governmental restraint and are usually opposed to any form of banking legislation that looks to the welfare of the depositor and borrower. This principle seems to underlie every financial measure which has been favorably considered by the last session of Congress and is most strikingly exemplified by the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island, the Republican leader in the Senate, the author of the Aldrich-Vreeland Bill, the sole arbiter of American Legislation, in his speech, delivered in the Senate on March 20, 1908 Congressional Record, page 4152.

In discussing the question of a Federal guarantee of bank deposits, he said:

"The people of the States of the Union are not interested in this question. They are not the depositors. I refer to the common people. The people who deposit in the banks and the people who borrow the resources of the banks are business men who can take care of themselves, and there is no reason why we should run mad in his idea of paternalism."

I submit in all fairness to you men as practical bankers that if any banker would come before you and make a similar statement, "that the people of the states of the Union are not interested in this question, that they are not depositors," you would be forced to admit that he didn't know the primary principles underlying true banking success and that if he did not understand the primary principles he would not be fit to participate in bank management much less to become the sole maker of laws covering the currency and banking questions of the great American people. Yet it is this type of bankers who now oppose a Federal Guarantee and you cannot disguise the fact that your opposition is not based upon sound economic principles but is founded upon absolutely selfish motives.

The true mission of a bank is one of public good. It presents the true spirit of scientific co-operation. An honestly managed bank helps men to help themselves and when a bank is established in a community it should be so organized and managed and the stock so widely distributed that the greatest number may share in its profits and bring to the bank the widest possible degree of public confidence, hence any antional law which will further the true mission of a bank such as a Federal Guarantee of deposits is a law in the interest of the public welfare and one that will increase the profits of the banks as well.

Would a Form of Federal Guarantee Help, or Retard the True Mission of a Bank?

When men organize a bank, their primary object is one of profit they find, however, that in addition to their own capital they must receive from the public that it not only increases their profits but increases the usefulness of the bank as a community builder. Idle money in a community—like idle men, is an economic loss to a community. Idle money is one of the principle causes of idle men for it takes money to employ men. Therefore, no community will rise to its highest degree of financial and moral development unless the money of the community is kept in circulation. It is estimated that there is one billion dollars of idle money—money hidden at home and not in circulation, which would represent four billion dollars of additional commercial credits. Now isn't it better to try to get and keep this hidden money—which is real money—into circulation than to try the dangerous experiment of issuing a new kind of money as provided under the Aldrich-Vreeland Bill, at a high rate of tax which means a tax upon production?

Before men will put their money into a bank they must first have confidence in the management of the institution. So long as times are good and business conditions proceed undisturbed they are satisfied and willing to leave their money remain on deposit, but even under the most favorable conditions, there is a large number of people in every community who are afraid to trust their savings in any bank and those who have already deposited their savings are afraid the moment there is talk of a panic or a business depression, and [illegible] deposits.

In the removal of this fear in the public mind lies the great necessity for a Federal Guarantee. As far as actual losses are concerned in the past the percentage of losses to depositors and to the general public has been less, perhaps, than any other public loss in other lines of business but a law of this kind is not intended either for the profit of the bank or for the profit of the individual but it is intended as a economic factor for the public good.

If Mr. Aldrich is right in his statements, and you men who bow before the shrine of Wall Street in following his leadership, unite in believing that the people are not depositors in the banks, that the banks don't need the deposits of the people, then I am wrong and you are right, but if upon the other hand you do need the money of the people to carry on your business and if the people have a right to withdraw that money when they choose and destroy your business, it seems to me to be an unanswerable argument that a Federal Guarantee of Deposits will help further the true mission of the bank and in so doing help advance the interests of the great American people for both go hand in hand.

Will It Pay?

Now we come to that part of the question which appeals to you as practical bankers more than the question of public good—will it pay? During the recent session of Congress I had the honor to prepare and present a Bill, a copy of which I mailed to each bank in Pennsylvania and with which you are no doubt familiar. The Bill provides a semi-annual tax upon the capital stock of the one tenth of one percent or a two mill tax a year upon capital stock of each year upon the capital stock of each bank. My bill alos permits state banks to participate in the benefits by submitting to the same laws governing national banks as applied to examinations, publication of reports, reserves and surplus fund. It should also limit the maximum amount of interest on time deposits. What we need in banking legislation a greater unanimity and uniformity of bank management.

One state for instance will have a law fixing five per cent. of lawful reserves, another will have 10 per cent., another 15, while all national banks are compelled to carry 15 and 25 per cent. lawful reserves. In a time of panic the burden of support falls largely upon the national bank reserves and the drains upon them are such that they cannot maintain their lawful reserve and therefore become insolvent under the law. If any federal law can be framed such as is proposed, to help amalgamate the banking business and yet preserve to each state bank and each national bank its own individuality and its own control under its separate charter, it will be a good law and work to the benefit of the general banking business. There should be some law to demand an uniform percentage of reserves in all banks and an uniform percentage of undivided surplus in addition to the capital and a maximum rate of interest on deposits. A bank failure is worse than a fire—it not only incurs a direct loss but it involves a still greater indirect loss both to the bank and community through the loss of confidence and the arousing of those destructive elements in men of fear and distrust. Since 1865 the average yearly national bank losses have not exceeded $850,000. My proposed bill which levies a tax of two mills upon the capital stock provides a fund of Two Million Dollars annually or about two and a half times as much money as past experience has proved we need. I agree that it would be more fair to have this tax based upon deposits instead of upon capital stock, but if based upon deposits it would seem so insignificant that the public mind would not consider it as a sufficient tax to give them the protection which they want.

With the average bank of a hundred thousand capital, a two mill annual tax would mean a tax of $200 per year. Now counting the net profit which you make on your deposits, after deducting all fixed charges including your depositors interest account, at one per cent., your bank would have to secure an increased amount of deposits of twenty thousand dollars or increase its loaning capacity to the extent of $5,000 either way you want it.

Is there any banker here who is willing to make the statement that he believes he cannot increase his deposits upon the ratio of $20,000 per $100,000 capital or that he cannot increase his loaning capacity to the **extent of $5,000 when** his bank is backed by a federal guarantee to depositors and **he knows that he is** not going to have any extraordinary demand from his depositors for their money

Under the present system the government and associated banks are first protected by the capital stock investment; second, by the surplus and undivided profits; third, by the stockholders' liability representing three times the capital stock, and I should like to ask if any banker here knows of any banking institution anywhere that he would not be willing today to take its business over upon that basis. This is what we propose under my bill. Instead of liquidating the affairs of a bank and creating losses we continue the business without drawing a dollar from the National Treasury, and **apply the earnings of the bank to repay the losses before the stockholders get any dividends.** As a business proposition I know that you would be willing to take over the banking business of the country today upon that basis, and especially so would you take it over if you could have the privilege which you have under this bill of examining the conditions of the bank before it is permitted to receive this guarantee. The general average of bank stock dividends or net earnings throughout the United States is 15 per cent. annually. The annual tax provided herein is two mills on the capital stock.

So the argument against the tax falls in the evidence of past history and our general knowledge of the banking business. But even suppose the banks were obliged to bear this small tax, if it can be shown to be in the interest of the public welfare, the tax would be justifiable. Though it would seem to be beyond all argument and the widest possible stretch of imagination that the bankers would not receive through the increased deposits which would come into their vaults because of a guarantee of this kind and a larger loaning and earning capacity because of more steady volume of deposits, sufficient to increase their net earnings very much greater than any possible tax which might be imposed. Therefore, I claim that a Federal Guarantee will not only work to the public good but the benefit of all banks and I challenge my opponent to produce astisfactory evidence to the contrary.

Wall Street Argument Against Depositors Guarantee.

In his effort to produce the evidence in answer to my challenge and in addition to his claim that if the government should guarantee one business it should guarantee all, which I have already answered, my opponent will urge that it will encourage and increase "wild cat" banking.

Second, that it is unfair to tax good banks for the loss of poor ones.

Third, that it will give the small bank an unfair advantage.

Fourth, that it is paternalism and unsound as a bank principle.

Wild Cat Banking.

As to the question of this proposed law encouraging wild-cat banking, it will have the opposite effect, because each bank in a community will then have an interest in every other bank and will be on guard as to its own affairs as well as its neighbor's affairs. The same argument would be just as reasonable as applied against life insurance, that a man would be more disregardful of his health because his life is insured, or it could be applied to fire insurance, that a man would be more careless of his property because his property was insured. If business history teaches us anything, we have learned that insurance is a fundamental and economic principle, and the question of this insurance is not so much to prevent the loss as to prevent the wide spread of harm which comes from a loss of this character, and the opposition of banks to this bill is not because of a fear of loss to themselves, but because of a selfish fear of competitors' possible gain.

Fewer Bank Losses in Future Than in the Past.

This reecnt agitation for reform, judging from actual results, has been used more as a political asset than for the accomplishment of real good to the masses, and has included within its realms various attacks upon the general banking business. True, men in high places have proved faithless to the trust and confidence imposed in them by their business associates and by the general public. Isolated cases of this kind always have existed and always will exist. There is one element of good, however, which will come from this panic and this general business reorganization. Corporate management of all kinds, whether applied to industrial pursuits or to the general banking business, will be cleaner and of a higher personal order than at any time in the past, and that, too, without any change whatever in existing laws.

Losses through national bank failures will be less in the future than they have been in the past. Men are growing better, and the standard of [illegible] among all classes of business men is higher today than ever before. It is impossible, therefore, to concede that because the possibility of loss is removed from his depositors the banker is going to take greater risks than he ever did before. The banker of the present day has no thought of the depositors' loss at all. He is concerned entirely and solely for his stockholders, and, knowing as he does that before the government can supply the loss to his depositors that he must first give up the earned surplus of his bank and call upon the stockholders of his bank to pay an assessment of 100 per cent. upon their stock, the same degree of conservatism will exist as before, and more so, for the reason that the Comptroller of the Currency will have authority to remove any officer or director from any bank whose conduct has been in direct opposition to the best interest of the bank.

Unfair to Tax Good Banks for the Fairure of Poor Banks.

I believe I have already answered the argument which my opponent will produce that it is unfair to tax good banks for the losses due to bad bank management. I have tried to show that there is no excuse for any bank failure. That there always have been and always will be bank losses. But where a bank has once had a paying line of business it is just as much of an economic waste to close up the bank and destroy its patronage as it would be to burn down a factory because a certain factory manager had robbed the Treasury. But, are bankers to be a specially favored class of men who first want a government to give them special privileges through which they can make very large profits and yet refuse to contribtue their share toward the maintenance of their government or the prosperity of our people?

In this scheme of human government each citizen assumes his share of responsibility. Who supports our hospitals, our insane asylums, our homes for indigent persons? The people. Every personal or business failure in life means that the burden of the loss of that failure must be borne by somebody. So in our American government the burden of this social and economic life is distributed throughout all stratas of society through the medium of taxation. The banking business being a public business, it is better for the public good that the burden of loss, if losses there may be, shall be distributed throughout and rest with

equal fairness upon the broad basis of our entire banking system, rather than it should fall upon isolated communities and upon a limited number of individuals. So if the banker wants to take advantage of a federal charter and because of that advantage coax more money into his vaults he then must be willing to evince sufficient patriotism to stand up like a man and assume his share of the burden of taxation. Do you men want to go before the country and say to the farmer and home owner and wage earners of the country who now bear the whole burden of taxation and who are each contributing a per capita tax of $12 to each person for the support of the national government to meet our annual expenditures that you are willing to profit by receiving their money but unwilling to help bear the burden of taxation and a share of the burden of economic loss which always falls upon the people. Are you willing to say to the man with a family of five members who is contributing through the indirect medium of taxation $60 per year to his national government that you as bankers with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars and a total asset of, per chance a half million dollars, are unwilling that you shall be taxed for the public good to the extent of $200? Are you willing to say to the farmer whose general average of taxation amounts to 16 mills and for which he received no special privileges; whose surplus from his eigth billion dollar annual crop production passes through your hands at a profit; whose friendship and financial support are as essential to the prosperity of your banks and the country as the sun and air are essential to life and health, that you as bankers whose profits range from 10 per cent. to 100 per cent. upon your capital invested—whose taxes are only 4 mills, not including your circulation tax which is a special tax and for which you derive special privileges, that you are unwilling to have your taxes increased two mills in the interest of the public welfare?

Pay or Quit Business.

I defy my opponent to advance any reason why this tax which I propose will ever be any greater or any reason why you should not have the patriotism if you have not the business acumen to agree to pay it. "We have no way of judging the future except by the past and judging the past record of national bank failures for the past forty years would amount to less than a tax of one mill upon your capital stock, and yet men will argue that it is unfair to tax good banks for the poor management of other banks. If you want to continue as a part of a great whole in the banking system you must either make up your mind to assume your share of responsibility or cancel your charter and go into the private banking business. The farmer and the home owner today are bearing the chief burden of taxation of this country. Shall they take the same attitude as you men and say that it is unfair to be taxed for things which are of no direct benefit to them or that it is unfair, which they have the right to say, to tax them more heavily than any other class of men on the face of the earth? Take my advice and don't raise that contention.

If the government of the United States is going to participate in the banking business of the country to the extent, as it now does, of giving one man the power of life or death over your institutions, then it must go to the fullest extent of saying to the depositors when a bank is ordered closed, we shall see that your money is returned to you when you want it. If the national government doesn't want to do that, then it ought to withdraw entirely from the banking business. The policy of government supervision is either right or wrong. If it is wrong then the government should withdraw its supervision entirely. If it is right the government should go to the bottom and compel the banks to join hands in a self-protective insurance which will safeguard the depositors and the country against such a panic as we have had since last October. Talk about losses, there is not a banker in the country today when it comes to figure up the direct and indirect losses of this panic but what will admit that he has lost more in earnings than the tax which I propose would amount to for the next twenty years.

A Word to the Banker Afraid.

Now let us be fair as business men and look for the real milk in the cocoanut in this proposition. You know in your own hearts that the profits to your bank would be more than any loss which you might sustain through an insurance tax. You know that it would be a good thing for the public and for the nation to prevent bank failures, the losses and the panic of fear which follow in their wake. You know that you ought to bear your share of the burden of taxation, as a corporate institution representing the most profitable business in the country. Why not be men enough to come out in the open and say that the reason you are opposed to this proposition is because your neighbor across the streets will be as strong in the eyes of the public as you are and because of this you feel that you may lose a little business.

Now, just one word to the banker who is afraid that his less deserving competitor is going to be given an undue advantage. This applies to about 98 per cent. of all bankers, because you believe that you have the best and most conservatively managed institution. If you will make inquiry into the success of a banking institution you will find behind that institution an asset which neither law nor government can give, and that is the human energy in the form of the cashier and active officers of the bank. I care not what the competition may be, the same causes which have worked to build up a successful business will continue to hold that business regardless of any and all law. We can see one merchant eminently successful and in the same block another merchant sold out by the sheriff. One man begins the manufacturing business on a small scale, and in the course of time has developed a tremendous business, while, upon the other hand, we see men in the same line of business with the same opportunities, not meeting with anywhere near the same degree of success.

So the human element—the element of personal equation, the power of large capital and strong backing—will always be the business-getting and business-holding element in the banking business just as well as any other form of business, and an uniform law which will insure the same degree of careful, honest management and place all upon an equal footing, instead of working harm to any one institution will work a benefit, both directly and indirectly, to all banking institutions.

The argument of Banker Smith that it is unfair to give his competitor across the street, banker Jones, the same advantage which he has, is the most foolish argument advanced. The man who is in the banking business purely as a question of individual profit, without any regard whatever to the good which he can do his community, is a misnomer, and the sooner he goes out of the banking business the better for himself and for his community, because he is violating the fundamental principles of the banking business and will meet with failure sooner or later, or, at least, will not bring to his community that degree of success which he should and to which his community is justly entitled.

The Question of Paternalism.

My opponent will argue, like Mr. Aldrich when he was speaking for Wall Street in the Senate, that a guarantee of deposits is paternalism and unsound as a banking principle. It is a favorite theme of politicians, and we have many good bankers who are also good politicians, that when they cannot produce any real argument they will dodge behind the constitution and raise the old political cry of paternalism. The Wall Street Bankers as a class have been standing pat for a high protective tariff which is paternalism of the rankest kind in the interest of favored manufacturers.

Again, I shall call your attention to the pension appropriations all of which are paternalic and of a benevolent, patriotic and right kind of paternalism. Would you remove the Soldiers' pensions because the law creating them is paternal? The establishment of the Agricultural Bureau, the Labor Bureau, and the various departments of the Government, too numerous to mention, are all paternal as I understand the interpretation of the word. Would you be in favor of removing the Agricultural Bureau of the Nation or States because they are helping a certain class build up the prosperity of the country? The argument of paternalism has no fears for me when its benefits are applied to all classes and all men alike.

It is not a question of whether we shall have paternalism, for paternalism in our Government is already here and as we gradually drift back to our original moorings and approach nearer the goal of a People's government any form of paternalism which is both constructive and protective for the Nation's good, is paternalism of the right kind and we cannot get too much of it. Upon this question of a Federal Guarantee of Bank Deposits we find about three out of five bankers opposed to the measure because they do not want their neighbor banker to receive an equal benefit but upon the other hand, we find fifteen million depositors who want it. They want it for the protection of their savings. We find the borrowers of the country, the men who pay all profits to the bank and who employ the labor of the country want it for the protection of their business. We find the average bank stockholder who is liable to a one hundred per centum assessment, wants it.

You might just as well try to stop the flow if Niagara as to stop legislation along this line and as I stated in the beginning you now have an opportunity to do that which as a body of men you never have done before, with reference to Banking and Currency legislation, do some thinking for yourselves.

The ignorance of bankers as a class with reference to the fundamental principles of Currency and Banking economics is most astonishing. Few are willing to devote the time and effort to study the question but each is willing to trust the man higher up. This sliding scale of confidence extended on up last winter until it reached Mr. Aldrich, the representative of the Wall Street interests. I have submitted his own statements in evidence of his knowledge of fundamental banking conditions.

Postal Savings Banks.

The legislator keeps his ear to the ground and his finger upon the public pulse. This call from the people has been recognized in the platform of one of the great political parties advocating a Federal Guarantee of Deposits and if they cannot get that, a Postal Savings Bank. The platform of the other great political party recommends a Postal Savings Law. Now which will you have, or do you want both? It is too late for you to say that you do not want or will not have either. With the Aldrich-Vreeland bill now standing upon our Statute Books as one of the most vicious pieces of predatory legislation which we have had for the past forty years, delegating to a syndicate of banks the right to issue five hundred million dollars of a new kind of green backs and at the same time compelling the Government to redeem this money on demand in Gold, you have a monetery condition that as yet is without a parallel in this country.

The underlying principle of every law is, that all men are dishonest and laws are enacted to prevent them from committing dishonest acts. The Aldrich-Vreeland Bill overthrows all the traditions of law making and sets aside the fundamental principle of all laws by creating a measure that takes for granted that all men are honest. If the men back of Wall Street and who have the control of this enormous issue of money have honest intentions then no harm can come from the Aldrich-Vreeland Bill. But when the time comes for the people to demand legislation in their own behalf, when labor becomes too insistent in its demands, this tremendous centralized power can cause such an immediate contraction and expansion of money as to produce industrial and commercial panics at will. Can you tell me any provision in the Aldrich-Vreeland Bill to prevent the Wall Street syndicate of banks from withdrawing this issue of five hundred million of Greenbacks under a four months' agreement holding it in their vaults for a period of thirty days and then dump it back into the United States Treasury and demand the Gold for it. Where is the Gold to come from? The result is that the United States Government repudiates its contract, refuses to redeem its own money and when that happens you will find such a scramble for real money among the depositors of the country and such a panic as the world has never seen.

Public Fear Is a Wall Street Asset.

Wall Street makes money from panics but the legitimate bank loses money. The banks of Pennsylvania must draw their earnings and their prosperity from the earnings of the people. It, therefore, follows without argument, that if normal conditions can be maintained you, as bankers, are the first to profit by it. The interests of the wage earners, the business men, the farmers have been shamelessly and irrevocably betrayed into the hands of Wall Street during the lats session of Congress and if there ever was a just necessity for a form of Guarantee of Deposits, that necessity is increased ten fold since the advent of the Aldrich-Vreeland Bill.

The second step in this Aldrich-Vreeland Wall Street plan is to apparently satisfy the people and at the same time centralize the money of the country more completely in their control through the establishent of a Postal Savings Bank Law. Fearful upon the one hand that the Government could not assume such an important function, and upon the other hand, willing that the Government shall place itself in a position to receive all the deposits of the country and without any voice with reference to its distribution or investment is hypocricy of the rankest kind.

Every community needs the surplus money of its community for its higher development, for the benefit of the borrowers of the community, for the use of the manufacturer or the home builder. But under the Postal Politicians' Savings Bank method, the conservative and timit element of every community are going to take their money to the Post Office instead of the local Bank. Now what happens? The Post Office collects this money and forwards it to Washington. But you say the law will require that it be re-deposited in the nearest bank. That soundh well but as laws are jammed through the present Congress under the mob rule without debate and without amendment, you do not know what the law will contain when it comes through. You can rest assured of one thing that the law will be in the interest of Wall Street and the politicians of the country and this enormous fund pouring into Washington and from there to the favored political banks of the country is paternalism of the most dangerous type and injects a feature of partisan politics into the banking business of the country which you as conservative bankers certainly cannot approve.

Do you tell me that you prefer fifteen thousand banks to enter into competition with about seventy-five thousand government post office banks? Do you understand what it means to increase the number of places of deposit five times over what they are at the resent time? I care not, Sir, what method of distribution under the Postal Savings Bank law can be adopted, the money cannot be redistributed with fairness to the banks of the country and to the borrowers of the country and I repeat, and I want to emphasize the fact, that in addition to the Government and the depositors, the borrower from the banks comes in as a factor of greatest importance, because it is he who keeps the wheels of our factories in motion and it is he who is the employer of labor throughout this country.

Seventy-five thousand post offices, in round numbers, in the United States with seventy-five thousand post masters hustling for deposits. Offices that are not now money order offices will be made money order offices. You start out with the government ayling two per cent. These politician bankers will soon want to pay three per cent. and the government will pay three per cent., because today we have a government of politicians and not a government of the people. It means the employment of seventy-five thousand more government employes. Today we have over three hundred thousand people in the employ of the United States Government. Do you want to go up against competition of this kind? Do you want to continue to follow the lead of the man higher up or are you willing to strike off the shackles of individual selfishness and do some thinking of your own along this line?

The scripture tells us that "there are none so blind as they who can see and will not." You may shut your eyes now and refuse to admit the truth—continue to block the wishes of the people, continue to refuse to give them a Federal Guarantee of deposits and force upon the country a Postal Savings Bank law, but the time will come, and I want you to remember this prediction, you who continue in the banking business will see the day when you will get on your knees before Congress, pleading for a Federal Guarantee law which will give to all bankers equal opportunities and special privileges to none.

Warning to National Bankers.

To the National Bankers who are delegates to this convention, I want to sound a further note of warning that in the very near future you are going to be outclassed and out-distanced by the state institutions. One of the youngest states of the Union has already declared for a state guarantee and it is meeting with marvelous success.

I am advised that a number of applications have been made by national banks in Oklahoma for the cancellation of their charters to become state banks. The guaranteed state banks are drawing money from surrounding states. If this can be done in one of the newer and weaker states of the Union what will happen when a state like Pennsylvania enters upon the same plan? and, at the coming legislature I am told, there will be a bill presented along this lie unless Congress takes some action for a Federal Guarantee of deposits.

You may lay aside every element of patriotism if you want to you may lay aside every element of public duty, if you want to, and decide this question strictly from the standpoint of your own salvation and you are bound to decide it in the affirmative.

If the bankers of the country will unite in a request for a Federal Guarantee of Deposits, the present Congress will give it to them. If they unite in a protest against such a Guarantee and by such protest stand convicted of refusing to share the burden of taxation the people of the country will elect a Congress that will give them what they want. With three and one-half billion dollars to transact over one hundred billion dollars worth of business a year, it follows that every available dollar should be brought into circulation and it proves conclusively that the business of this country is largely done upon credit and upon confidence. There is no one element more destructive of the people's happiness and people's prosperity than the element of fear.

The little savings of the widow, the working man, the wage earner means everything to them and millions of them go to bed at night uneasy about their money. They are constantly on guard, they are ready to support the banks in a time of confidence but the first to sound the trumpet blast of retreat during a time of fear. The fifteen million bank depositors of this country represent the earnings of the people and if they did not put them into circulation through the medium of your banks the great volume of business of this country could not be carried on. Should they withdraw their deposits the business of the country would be completely paralyzed. Furthermore, should they ask for the payment of their deposits the banks of the country could not pay more than fourteen cents on the dollar in actual cash.

Now do you not think it is unreasonable to expect the average man or woman to have more confidence in your banks, when they do not know anything about how your money is invested than the United States Government which know all about the inside work of your bank. Yet you expect the depositor to deposit his money with you without security, the State government will not deposit any money with you without security. The United States Government will not deposit any money with you without taking out of your vaults the choicest securities, thus weakening the security of the individual depositor. How long do you think the people are going to stand for that kind of a deal? You seem to forget that the people have first created the Government which give you the right to do business and then come and give you their earnings to do business with and it is just as plain as the writing on the wall that when they demand absolute safety for their funds, they are going to get it. The Wall Street interests do not want a Federal Guarantee. Why? Because if these fifteen million units represented by the fifteen million deposits of the country stand firm they can not create such financial depressions as we have seen during the past few months but under the present regime as soon as Wall Street raises the Hydra-headed "bug-a-boo" of panic, these fifteen million depositors flee from the ramparts and by their own acts and through the medium of their own fear bring about their own destruction and empty the dinner pails.

I ask you as fellow bankers to believe in the honesty of my convictions and statements when I say that I am not pleading for a Federal Guarantee of Bank deposits because one political party has it embodied in its platform nor am I opposing the Postal Savings Bank because another political party has that embodied in its platform, but I am here pleading the cause of the people. I am pleading the cause of the wage earner who is now idle because of this panic of public fear. I am asking you to open your eyes and your minds to the simple truth and to recognize that your interests and the interests of the people are one and the same. The interests of Wall Street are not your interests. The time has come when you must choose between the elements which give you your existence and your profits and the elements that would destroy you at the first opportunity for gain. For the upbuilding of communities, the uplifting of humanity, I feel that the banker's calling is a worthy one, and for Christianizing and civilizing influences the banks and trust companies go hand in hand with the church, the school and the press, and I can see no reason why you, who have built up these splendid institutions and who have given to them your best thought, the best of your lives, in parting to them your personality and your individual honor, why you should be placed at the mercy of a frightened mob when Wall Street waves the red flag of panic to accomplish its own selfish ends and gains.

The manufacturer and the merchant have become inseparable and important factors in the working out of our scheme of human progress, they are left helpless between two conflicting forces of absolute power—at the mercy of the fear of the depositor and banker upon the one hand and the greed and avarice of Wall Street upon the other hand. We cannot remove Wall Street greed by legislative enactment, but we can remove the element of public fear and bring about a stability of available credit by a form of Federal guarantee of bank deposits.

LOUISIANAAND HER LEPER COLONY

It is a Magnificent Charity But Not Intended for All the States.

The so-called colony is an asylum or home provided by the State of Louisiana and maintained by it where lepers are under the control of mild and humane regulations and receive regular and expert medical treatment, with the result that not a few patients have been cured and the condition of others ameliorated and improved, says the New Orleans Picayune. The institution is governed by a State board and the internal arangements are in the hands of a group of sisters of charity. The Lepers' Home of Louisiana occupies the buildings and a tract of land formerly part of a large sugar plantation. Additional buildings for the accommodation of the patients and attendants have been erected. All who are able to work or perform any useful service are so employed, while they have books, music and all proper diversions for their leisure hours.

But it is not proposed that Louisiana shall undertake to care for all the lepers of the nation. Other States can do as Louisiana has done, and as for the United States Government, it is its bounden duty to take care of its own soldiers and sailors who have become infected with the disease while on foreign service, and this care should be extended to all civilians who worked for the Government in those foreign stations.

The American people are going to wake up to the fact that their territorial possessions in tropical countries will in the course of time produce a numerous crop of lepers in the various States—north, south, east and west.

COIN MOTTOES.

Inscriptions That Were a Joy to the Cynics and Critics.

A collection of coin mottoes gathered by an Italian student, Amerigo Scarlatti, was published in Minerva, an Italian periodical. Scarlatti is of the opinion that such inscriptions, though not intended to be cynical, too often admit of such an interpretation through the irresistible habit of the public of ignoring the intention of the designer and applying the motto to the coin itself.

Thus when Charles II., king of the two Sicilies, had engraved on his silver ducat the Latin words "Unus non Sufficit," meaning "One is not enough," all the world insisted on forgetting that the king referred to a single scepter and enthusiastically agreed with him that one ducat wasn't enough for any one.

On the contrary, a storm of ironical opposition was aroused when Louis de Bourbon, king of Etruria, in the early part of the last century inscribed "Videant Pauperes et Lactentur" on his coins. The words mean "Let the poor see and rejoice," and of course every one wanted to know why a poor man should rejoice at merely seeing a piece of money.

On the papal coinage of 1573 bearing the arms of Gregory XIII. are the words "Et Super Hanc Petram" (And upon this rock). Of course the pope and the artist who designed the coin meant the words to refer to the papacy, but the evil minded applied them so maliciously to the coin itself that the issue was speedily stopped. A similar opportunity for evil tongues was afforded when the Knights of Malta coined an issue of dollars with the sign of their order, the Maltese cross, and their motto, "In Hoc Signo Militamus" (In this sign we combat). The ribald affected to take it as a confession that with them money was truly the sinew of war.

A Venetian lira dated 1474 has the somewhat ambiguous motto "In Tibi Solo Gloria" (To thee alone the glory). A sequin coined by Cardinal Rezgonico in 1744 bears the words "Veni Lumen Cordium," or "Come, thou light of hearts." Clement XI. issued a coin with an image of the Madonna, with the legend "Causa Nostrae Laetitiae" (Cause of our joy), and a Venetian piece with an allegorical figure of Justice, with the words "Nostra in hac elicitas" (Our happiness in this). All of these inscriptions were irreverently diverted by contemporaries from their true object to the money itself.

TOMORROW'S BIRTHPLACE.

Line In the Pacific Where It Shakes Hands With Yesterday.

Most people who have read Jules Verne's "Around the World In Eighty Days" will remember how narrowly the traveler missed his bet, having forgotten that in following the sun from east to west he had gained one day.

When one crosses the Atlantic from London to New York he gains rather more than half an hour each day. From New York to Chicago another hour is gained, another to Denver, another to San Francisco, which is reckoning time eight hours later than London and of course the best part of a day later than Shanghai and Yokohama. In crossing the Pacific there comes a time when the day begins, where yesterday and tomorrow shake hands and where the traveler is cheated out of a day in his life.

In mid-Pacific, going west, one skips from Sunday to Tuesday. Going east he has one day of the week repeated—two Sundays or Tuesdays, as the case may be.

The line of the changing day is not a straight one. The islands in the Pacific take their time from the continent with which they trade and from which they were discovered. Thus the line of the change zigzags down the Pacific from south to north, dodging between the islands.

Hence it might easily happen that a ship which has already skipped a day would reach an island which clings to San Francisco time. In such a case it would be Monday on shore and Tuesday on the ship.

If the ship's jolly boat were lying at a wharf, it would be Monday on the wharf and Tuesday on the boat.

And if a person lives somewhere near the line he can get a sailboat and visit yesterday and tomorrow in the most delightful fashion.

Swiss Naval Wars.

References to the Swiss navy are usually jocular, but it is none the less a fact that ships of war once floated and even fought on the waters of the lake of Geneva. The great fleet was that of the Duke of Savoy, who at the beginning of the fourteenth century maintained a number of war galleys armed with rams and protected by turrets and propelled by a crew of oarsmen varying in number from forty to seventy-two. These vessels besieged Versoix and even blockaded Geneva. But Geneva also had a fleet which helped in the capture of Chilon in 1536, and when the Bernese annexed the canton of Vaud they, too, had their flotilla. Their largest vessel was the Great Bear, with 64 oarsmen, 8 guns and 150 fighting men.—Westminster Gazette.

Office Boy's Little Coup.

The office boy in a downtown office has framed up the following schedule of the firm's office hours, which is displayed in a prominent place on the wall: "9-10 reserved for book agents and people with various things to sell, 10-11 for insurance agents, 11-12 bores with long stories, 1-2 solicitors for church and charitable institutions, 2-3 discuss sporting news with callers, 3-5 miscellaneous social visitors. N. B.—We transact our own business at night."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In the course of a recent address a medical member of the New York board of education said: "Life is all preparation. In the primary school we are being prepared to enter the grammar school. In the grammar school we are being prepared for the high school. In the high school we are being prepared for the college. In college we are told we are being prepared for the struggle in the world. When we attend church we are informed that it is our everyday duty in life to prepare for death."—New York Press.

THE MEXICAN BORDER

How Both Sides of the Line Are Watched and Guarded.

UNCLE SAM'S BRAVE RIDERS.

The Work That Is Performed by These Well Mounted, Well Armed and Courageous Patrols—The Mexican Rurales and Their Methods.

If business or recreation should take you down to that long line which forms the boundary between the United States and Mexico, you may by chance meet a well mounted rider, armed with rifle and pistols, pacing observantly along some bypath or canyon. He is one of the United States boundary riders appointed by the treasury department to patrol the border on the lookout for smugglers, cattle runners and other persons whose presence on the American side is generally undesirable.

For this position the man selected must possess courage, judgment and no little physical endurance, for his duties may call him forth at all hours and seasons, and he may be responsible for a stretch of border land many miles in length.

For example, between San Diego, on the Pacific coast of California, and Yuma, in Arizona, there is but one boundary rider to patrol a line of over 150 miles, and this is in part over a sparsely settled mountainous region and partly through the waste of the Colorado desert.

As opposite him, on the other side of the line, the Mexican government maintains from fifteen to twenty rurales for the same work, it is a good illustration of the trust reposed in a single American citizen by his government. It is probable there is no other man in the United States whom it would be harder to find at a given moment than the boundary rider of the San Diego-Yuma district.

He may be down on the Colorado desert, watching near some water holes for a venturesome band of cattle runners, or in some canyon of the mountains on the lookout for a wagon load of prohibited immigrant Chinamen; but, wherever he is, one may be fairly sure it is not where the transgressor of the customs laws expect him to be.

That he must possess both judgment and courage the following incident, which took place during the career of the former boundary rider in this district, will aptly illustrate:

For some time a band of cattle runners had been working successfully back and forth over the line in spite of the boundary rider's vigilance. They seemed to be able to divine his movements, so that while he was watching a trail through the mountains they were rushing a bunch of cattle over the desert.

But at last he managed to surprise the band and, rifle in hand, drove two of them into Campo.

Then, however, arose the question as to the method of taking them down to the coast. He hired a double seated vehicle, the only one in the place.

But at once another question presented itself. How was he to seat his prisoners, for either they must be placed together on the front or the back seat or separated, both seemingly a hazardous choice?

He finally decided to separate them, and so, with one on the front seat with him and the other behind, he started for the coast.

The two cattle runners managed to communicate with each other by signs and at a rough part of the road made the boundary rider, in turn, their prisoner. Needless to say, they then made the best of their opportunity to escape over the border, but as they fell into the hands of the unsympathetic rurales they would have been better off if they had submitted to the law of their own country.

This brings one of the somewhat different methods pursued by the Mexican government in guarding their side of the border. From a cursory inspection of the line one might suppose that the Mexican side is not guarded at all. You may cross the line ten times at different places and never set eyes on a rurale, but it is well known that you have done so nevertheless, and on the eleventh excursion you are likely to find yourself surrounded by a picturesque group, who will carry you off to jail if your explanation is not satisfactory.

As a rule, the rurales patrol back and forth in detachments at a distance of from ten to fifteen miles from the actual border. Many a headlong dash for the American side has been made by perfectly law abiding citizens, with the rurales at their heels, because they have been heedless in obtaining a permission to cross the border.

True, an American citizen may cross the border at will, as far as he himself is concerned, but as he is almost certain to carry some article liable to duty it is upon that charge that he may be arrested.—Michael White in Youth's Companion.

Herbert Spencer and the Puddles.

On no one occasion was Herbert Spencer known to ride when going to a dinner, yet so carefully did he guard himself against the chance of soiling his dress shoes that he habitually carried a bundle of old newspapers under his arm. These were for the purpose of being dropped, one by one, into each mud puddle he might encounter on crossing the street. By the time he reached his destination the store of papers was exhausted. Muddy shoes on the return walk did not matter to him in the least.—London Caterer.

Horace Walpole tells a lively story of an old porcelain vender who had an exceedingly rare and valuable jar on which he set an almost fabulous price. One hot summer a slight volcanic shock, such as the British Isles occasionally experience, jogged his house about his ears and split the porcelain vase. To an ordinary mind the accident would have been calamitous, but the china seller rose superior to fortune. He doubled the price of the article immediately and advertised it as "the only jar in the world which had been cracked by an earthquake." Nothing very slow about that. Whether he got his money is not added, but he certainly deserved it.